FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FILIPOV TOASTS STROUGAL, TIES WITH CSSR

AU301607 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 May 84 p 6

[Speech by Council of Ministers Chairman Grisha Filipov at dinner in honor of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal in Sofia on 28 May]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Strougal, esteemed Czechoslovak friends, comrades, allow me to once again most cordially greet our dear guest, Comrade Lubomir Strougal, and the CSSR comrades who are accompanying him, and wish them a pleasant and fruitful visit in Bulgaria. We remember the cordial hospitality afforded to our delegation, which visited Prague less than 2 years ago. We would like the CSSR comrades to feel themselves while they are in Bulgaria, among close and cordial friends.

Our countries' relations have a long and rich history. Their roots are in our common Slavic origin and the joint struggle for national liberation by the Bulgarians, Czechs, and Slovaks. During the period of socialist construction these relations reached unprecedented development. Our common ideology and our common goals and aspirations are their essence and stimulus.

Under the direct care of our Communist Parties and under the leadership of our first leaders, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak, the cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR is constantly strengthening and expanding on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. This treaty is a firm foundation and a guarantee of further strengthening the unity and fraternal cooperation between our countries.

With a sense of great satisfaction I would like to point out the fact that we unanimously and highly evaluated the development of Bulgarian-CSSR relations. At the same time we expressed the common opinion that there still exist untapped reserves and possibilities for their further dynamic development. This is especially so in the economic cooperation area. This is the source of the need to continue our joint efforts with even greater energy and purposefulness in order to utilize the existing possibilities of increasing mutual trade exchange, expanding production sharing and cooperation, perfecting scientific-technical cooperation, and enriching the forms of our mutual relations. CEMA has great significance in developing our countries. Therefore, we are attributing exceptional importance to coordinating economic policy and expanding economic integration in bilateral relations and within CEMA frameworks.

Esteemed Comrade Strougal, dear CSSR friends,

I am pleased to express our sincere joy at the achievements of the fraternal CSSR people in implementing the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress on constructing the developed socialist society. Today the CSSR is a prospering socialist country with a great international authority and highly developed economy, science, and culture. We highly evaluate the contribution of Socialist Czechoslovakia to conducting the peaceful policy of the socialist community's countries in Europe, and to the struggle for peace and against imperialism and war. From the bottom of our hearts we wish the people of the CSSR new and even greater successes in constructing developed socialism.

United and rallied around the April line of the BCP, our country's working people are working in an inspired manner and selflessly to implement the decision of the 12th BCP Congress, and are preparing to worthily greet the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Our economy is developing at a stable pace. We owe our socioeconomic development successes to the wise April policy of the BCP, the heroic work of our people, and the close cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, and first of all with the USSR.

The implementation of the tasks set by the 12th BCP Congress during the past 3 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan is a strong foundation for the further ascending development of our economy and for increasing the prosperity of our people.

The National BCP Conference, which took place recently, adopted a long-range program on improving quality, which places many important strategic goals in front of us. We are convinced that the Bulgarian Communists and all working people will implement this program in deeds, in the name of the further ascent of socialist Bulgaria.

Comrades, this time during which your visit is taking place is ripe with tension and alarm. The aggressive imperialistic circles, and in the first place, Reagan's U.S. Administration, are aiming at changing the existing strategic balance in their favor and reaching military superiority through the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in some West European countries. They are implementing a colossal policy of armament, constantly creating new hotbeds of tension in the world, and conducting a line of confrontation with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states. The reactionary imperialist circles must know that the socialist countries will not allow violation of the military balance. We fully support the responsive measures which the USSR, the CSSR, and the GDR were forced to take. These measures are a secure obstacle on the road of the advocates of military adventures.

We believe that there are real possibilities to improve the international situation. The Prague Political Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, the Moscow declaration of the leading party and state leaders of the seven European socialist countries, and the numerous constructive Soviet proposals point out the way of removing the danger of war and stopping the arms race. I would like to point out again the great significance of the appeal of the Warsaw Pact states to the NATO member-states of 7 May 1984, which proposes the immediate beginning of multifaceted consultations with a view to concluding a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and maintaining peaceful relations.

Our common position at the Stockholm conference is clear and constructive. All participants in this forum must make efforts to reach agreements which could lead to decreasing military confrontation and creating an atmosphere of mutual confidence and a positive change in the international situation.

Loyal to its principled and consistent foreign policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is making its contribution to the struggle for decreasing international tension and guaranteeing the peaceful future of mankind. Our efforts and initiatives for asserting good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and turning them into a nuclear-free region are in concrete confirmation of our policy.

Esteemed Comrade Strougal, comrades,

With a sense of satisfaction I would like to note the successful conduct of our talks, which are taking place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and confirm the primary unity of the positions, opinions, and evaluations of the two countries on all discussed issues. We are convinced that they will give a new impetus to the further and dynamic development of Bulgarian-CSSR relations.

I propose a toast:

-- To the friendship and comprehensive cooperation of our countries, parties, and peoples!

-- To the friendship and cooperation with the fraternal USSR and the other countries of the socialist community!

-- To the triumph of peace and socialism!

-- To the health of our deeply esteemed first party and state leaders, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak!

-- To the health of our dear guest Comrade Lubomir Strougal!

-- To the health of all those attending the dinner!

-- Cheers!

Strougal Toasts Relations

AU311637 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 May 84 p 6

[Speech by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal at dinner in Sofia on 28 May]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Filipov, dear Bulgarian comrades, comrades, first of all, on behalf of the governmental delegation and on my own behalf I would like to express happiness for the honor which has been bestowed on me to once again be a guest in your beautiful capital on the outskirts of Vitosha Mountains, and to encounter expressions of friendship which are very difficult to convey by words. Please accept our gratitude and admiration for what you have achieved following the 12th BCP Congress. We see your successes everywhere. At the same time, please accept cordial greetings on behalf of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and on behalf of the federal government and the CSSR people.

Every meeting with Bulgarian comrades is a good reason for evaluating the results of the cooperation created by the Slavic community during the time of the fierce battles for national liberation, whose flame fed the class struggles for progress and for the best social system in the world -- socialism. Your revolution, whose beginning is connected with the name of Georgi Dimitrov, the great friend of the CSSR people, will celebrate its 40th anniversary in September. At that time our peoples will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national insurrection and in May 1985 the day that the Soviet Army liberated us and opened the gates for the development of socialism in our country. This victorious road was outlined by Klement Gottwald, the great friend of Bulgaria. Therefore it is only natural that our peoples should follow identical goals and walk shoulder to shoulder along a common road, as the highest representatives of our countries and Communist Parties, Gustav Husak and Todor Zhivkov, have outlined. Their regular meetings are always a source of impulses in cooperation.

Therefore we can happily declare that not only do we know each other very well, but that we also understand each other very well in every direction and at all levels.

There is no area in which we are not cooperating. On the contrary, we fraternally supplement each other and thus naturally multiply our power in the international field and in the framework of the socialist community, which has turned into a guarantee of confidence for us in the future.

I must say that this opinion is shared by our first party and state leaders, economic figures, the workers of the border services [zadgranichni sluzhbi], and by the common people, who begin to love Bulgaria because of its beauty and warm sea, which every year is a renewing power for hundreds of thousands of them.

It has become a rule that at meetings of our premiers, we primarily discuss questions pertaining to implementing bilateral agreements and the tenets outlined by CEMA. This visit is no exception. Therefore, I would like to dwell on these issues.

Our economic cooperation is indeed progressing. The trade exchange is growing annually, primarily in areas of joint interest. We have succeeded in taking a giant step forward, perhaps even a jump in the area of production sharing and specialization, and not only in the already traditional production of the Skoda-Madara trucks, but also in other production areas; in many areas of the economy the CSSR does not have a similar partner in production sharing and cooperation.

Thus we have a good basis to build on, to expand and improve quality. This is so because at the present stage when we begin to develop cooperation in electronics and other modern branches, we must principally achieve dynamics through new forms. This naturally does not mean that we are not going to develop everything which we can develop and which has consolidated and helped us in the past. Of course the new stage of developing the national economies requires a new approach toward international cooperation. The CSSR relies on Bulgaria as a major, even a decisive partner after the USSR.

Esteemed Comrade Filipov, comrades, we are discussing pleasant things -- friendship, cooperation, and our common future. Unfortunately, the time is not very happy. Military threats are accumulating around us. The U.S. Administration and its closest allies nave developed a new wave of the arms race, militarized international relations, and are even committing aggressions. Preventing progress in Grenada, threatening the sovereignty of Nicaragua, kindling the war in Lebanon, and the collusion against Kampuchea and Afghanistan best prove this. There is no peace on three continents. Even in Europe, where there has been no war for 40 years, tension and lack of confidence reign.

At the end of 1983 U.S. medium-range missiles were deployed on the territory of some West European NATO-member-countries. We responded with countermeasures to this nefarious attempt to violate the military balance. The deployment of operational-tactical missiles aimed at restoring the balance and guaranteeing our security and the security of the Warsaw Pact states also began on the territory of the CSSR. We were forced by necessity to take this step. We are firmly determined to defend the western border of the socialist world and defend it there, where for thousands of years threats and even wars have come from.

At the same time, we publicly declared at the talks in Stockholm that we stand behind our disarmament proposals, included in the political declaration of the Warsaw Pact states, and fully support the proposals of the USSR, which would lead to a full ban on nuclear weapons -- the main enemy of mankind today. In this we are totally unanimous with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, our ally.

The world is marching along the sandy end of the precipice. We are constantly being warned by the horrors of past and present wars. The attempt to overarm not only on the ground, but also in the sea and in space forces us to be more vigilant. Despite all this we believe in the sense of politicians and in the fundamental revulsion of the people toward war.

We propose peaceful actions instead of confrontation, disarmament instead of arms, and confidence instead of threats. All this -- provided the other side really wants to observe the principles of equal and identical security and "support improving mutual relations and secure conditions in which the peoples can live in real and lasting peace, free of threats and collusions against their security," as the Helsinki Final act demands.

Esteemed Comrade Filipov, esteemed comrades, I think that our talks confirmed the holy principle of friendship, alliance, and cooperation between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. At the same time, we expressed opinions on all topical issues of our time, the issues of peace and detente. This is our countribution to the future.

Allow me to lift my glass and propose a toast:

-- To the successes of our Communist Parties!

-- To the friendship of our countries' peoples!

-- To the friendship and alliance with the USSR and all countries of the socialist community!

-- To the health of Comrade Todor Zhvkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council!

-- To your health, Comrade Grisha Filipov!

-- To the health of all those attending the dinner!

DOYNOV OFF TO MOSCOW ON MACHINE-BUILDING DAY

AU031825 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, Central Committee secretary, and minister of machine building, departed for Moscow where the Day of Machine Building will be marked at the Bulgarian National Exhibition "40 Years Along the Road of Socialist Construction."

He was seen off at Sofia airport by Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary. Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also present at the airport.

BRIEFS

LUKANOV RECEIVES U.S. OFFICIAL -- Sofia, May 11 (BTA) -- Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the here visiting deputy-assistant state secretary of U.S. trade and industry, Mr Alexander Good. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1655 GMT 14 May 84 AU]

BAYBAKOV HOLDS ECONOMIC, S&T COOPERATION TALKS

Received by Husak

LD012032 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, today at Prague Castle received Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission. The results achieved in mutual relations and the bilateral benefits of the close links between the economies of both countries were highly praised in a cordial comradely conversation. The need to continue in dynamic development and the deepening of all forms of cooperation, particularly in specialization and cooperation in production, was emphasized at the same time.

Comrade Nikolay Baybakov was also received today by Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the federal govenrment. Both representatives concentrated their attention mainly on the long-term cooperation in agriculture, science, and technology.

Meets With Strougal

LD012034 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and chairman of the State Planning Commission, was today received by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. They spoke about cooperation in economic and scientific-technical spheres and the main tasks for the future. Comrade Milos Jakes was present at the talks.

Meets Potac, Colotka, Martinka

LD030106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, arrived in Bratislava today for a visit. He is accompanied by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

In a friendly discussion in the presence of Peter Colotka, Slovak premier, and Karol Martinka, deputy Slovak premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission, the results currently attained in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress were discussed. They also assessed the possibilities for further deepening cooperation and the participation of Slovak enterprises in fulfilling a long-term program of specialization and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR. Comrade Baybakov today also watched the construction of the Bratislava car enterprise.

Ends Consultations With Potac

LD032049 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Talks between Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, ended today in Prague. They briefed each other on economic development in both countries and on the implementation of the economic development targets set out by the 16th CPCZ Congress and 26th CPSU Congress. They discussed preparations for coordinating the national economic plans of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union for the years 1986-1990.

They also discussed matters of cooperation in engineering, the chemical and consumer goods industries, and in the fuel, energy, and raw materials sectors of industry. The working meeting between Comrades Svatopluk Potac and Nikolay Baybakov once again confirmed the importance of further broadening economic relations between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER URBAN HOLDS TALKS IN PRC

For reportage on Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban's visit to the PRC, including his meeting with Chen Muhua, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, see the Eastern Europe section of the 30 May China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG OFFICIAL VISIT ANNOUNCED

LD021952 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the president and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, an official friendly visit of the party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president, will take place in the next few days. Czechoslovakia will be the third [as heard] European socialist country visited by the Korean delegation after the Soviet Union and the GDR.

Bilak, Chnoupek Welcome Kim

LD040935 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] A DPRK party and state delegation headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and DPRK president, was welcomed in Czechoslovakia today at Decin Railway Station by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Vaclav Sipek, chief secretary of the North Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee; Frantisek Salda, the head of the chancellery of the president of the Republic; and other figures. The two countries' ambassadors -- Josef Hadravek and Chi Chac-yong -- were also present. The distinguished guests were given a heartfelt welcome by working people, members of the Youth Union, and pioneers, as well as by members of cultural ensembles who filled the area of the festively decorated railway station in Decin. After the first welcome on Czechoslovak soil, Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by Comrade Vasil Bilak, left by a special train to the capital city of Prague where the DPRK party and state delegation will begin its official, friendly visit.

KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ON VISIT

Inspect West Bohemian Spa

LD030308 Prague CTK in English 1630 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 2 (CTK) -- The visiting delegation of the Kampuchean National Assembly headed by its Chairman Chea Sim, member of the Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, made a trip to the West Bohemian spa of Karlovy Vary today. The guests inspected the permanent exhibition of glass, and several spa facilities where they were acquainted with the comprehensive treatment methods.

Received By Husak, Indra

BK040606 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0427 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Jun (SPK) -- According to VNA, the delegation of the PRK National Assembly led by Chairman Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo, conducting a visit to Czechoslovakia, was received in Prague on Friday by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

During the audience which was also attended by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the fruitful development of comprehensive bilateral cooperation.

STROUGAL INTERVIEWED PRIOR TO BULGARIAN VISIT

AU301112 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 May 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] On the eve of his forthcoming visit to our country, Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, gave an interview to RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Georgi Monev in Prague. [exact date of interview not given]

[Monev] This year and next year are of decisive importance for the successful implementation of the CSSR Seventh 5-Year Plan. Can you describe the most important questions your country is dealing with at the present stage?

[Strougal] I think that in this respect both our countries' experiences are similar. Our common goals and interests stem from the same social system which we are building up from our common international stands. Both in your country and in ours, care for man is given priority, and the constant satisfaction of his material and intellectual needs is of primary importance. The same applies to the needs of man's comprehensive development. Hence, the wide range of tasks we have to cope with for the sake of this goal.

The 16th CPCZ Congress assigned us the task of preserving the living standard and social security of the working people in our country, and according to the possibilities that have been created, they are qualitatively improving. We have subjected our entire economic policy during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period to this task. We are trying to pursue the intensification of our economy by placing in our entire activity.

Statistical data show that we are successful in doing this. In the interest of comprehensive development at a regular pace in our national economy, we have achieved considerably higher results in 1983 than had been envisaged according to the plan. Our national income increased 2.7 percent, industrial production increased 3 percent, and our agricultural production increased 4 percent. This permitted us to adopt measures at the April plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee aimed at preserving our rapid rate of economic growth in 1984 and in the coming year and to ensure a favorable basis for the forthcoming 5-year plan periods. In 1984 we would like to achieve at least a 3 percent increase of our national income. Therefore, we are directing our efforts at the considerable increase of labor productivity and at reducing material expenditures, especially in the field of fuel and energy. We are convinced that our national economy has considerable mobilizing reserves as regards the material base, as well as regards the people's initiatives and skills. The important thing is that we have made it possible to efficiently use such reserves.

During the past years of the current 5-year plan period, we have adopted a number of measures aimed at directing our economy toward the path of intensive development.

This applies to certain structural changes and to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. We have increased our participation in international socialist division of labor and have reduced our commitments in covertible currency. These tasks will continue to be at the focus of our attention, which means that their implementation will become a permanent process. We are taking them into consideration while preparing the first draft for the forthcoming, Eighth 5-Year Plan period and for the basic directives of economic and social development of the CSSR in the 1986-95 period. We are devoting the same attention to the further perfection of the economic mechanism -- mainly in the field of planning, so that it may be adequate under the present-day conditions and for the construction of a developed socialist society.

[Monev] Traditional cooperation exists between Bulgaria and the CSSR in the economic and scientific-technical sphere. How would you describe its development and future prospects?

[Strougal] Economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our two countries is not only traditional, but what is even more important -- it is dynamic. Let us take for example the volume of mutual exchange of goods. For the 1981-85 period, it is about 5 times greater than envisaged in the long-term agreement (1981-85). Actually, within 2 years, in 1982 and 1983, the exchange of goods increased 22 percent. At the same time, we are facing changes in the structure of goods, the major part of which on the CSSR side are represented by machines and equipment. Within the 3 years of the 5-year plan period, the share of CSSR exports to Bulgaria has reached 72 percent and imports 62.5 percent.

We hope that the share of specialization and production sharing will reach approximately 42 percent in 1984, as regards our total exchange of goods.

The cooperation in the automobile construction industry plays an important role in this respect; I am talking particularly about specialization and production sharing in the production of "Liaz-Madara" freight trucks. These and other factors confirm that our economic and scientific-technical relations are developing along ascending lines. When we positively assess the economic relations, this does not mean that we are not seeking paths for further development of our mutual cooperation together with the Bulgarian side. The future prospects of economic relations between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are contained in a document signed by Comrade Gustav Husak and Todor Zhivkov in September 1982.

I would like to stress that I am talking about a document that is in the process of development and which we are complementing in conformity with the needs of both partners and of all CEMA member-countries. This is how we will also act in the future. The conferences of CEMA member-countries at the highest level are giving a considerable incentive and impetus to our cooperation.

In order to be able to further increase the scope and efficiency of mutual cooperation, we must build and develop the necessary production capacities in both countries. We must intensify the direct links between economic organizations and production enterprises, and we must develop cooperation on third markets. The progress in this sphere depends on our mutual activities, above all in the automation and robotization of production, as well as in introducing new and efficient technologies, and in increasing the technical-economic scope of our goods. We must cooperate in a manner so as to make it possible that the influence of our scientific-technical relations upon the national economic development of both countries may become even greater during the forthcoming period.

[Monev] The policy of the most reactionary forces in the United States which are trying to transform Europe into a battlefield of nuclear war causes the peoples concern.

How do you evaluate the opportunities of improving the situation on our continent, and how could the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria contribute in this respect?

[Strougal] We in the CSSR feel threatened by the militarist policy of the American Administration, and by President Reagan in particular. The new American intermediate-range missiles are installed only a dozen kilometers from our borders. In addition, they are not only directed against us, but also against our allies. This is why, basing our action on our international duty toward the socialist community, we have adopted reciprocal measures and have created the prerequisites for the installation of equal weapons in our country. Thus we are by no means seeking military superiority, but a military balance in the interest of our own security and of the fraternal peoples' security.

In addition to this, our program is not only a military one. The CSSR, together with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and the other fraternal countries regularly proposes specific negotiations for the purpose of achieving a halt in the arms race, alleviating tension, and establishing detente and peaceful coexistence in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. In 1975, in Helsinki, we reached agreement with the United States as well.

Now we must agree in Stockholm; we must sign a treaty for the mutual non-use of military force and for preserving peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states in order to open the way to a treaty on nuclear disarmament.

In difficult moments the question of the unity of our countries is always coming to the fore. Actually, we will also emphasize this question during our forthcoming talks in Sofia.

It appears from what I said that we must efficiently coordinate all our foreign policy steps and at the same time, we must concentrate our efforts toward a close and comprehensive cooperation. In this respect the stands of the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are identical.

INDRA INTERVIEWED ON RESULTS OF VISIT TO BELGIUM

AU301357 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 May 84 p 1

[Miroslav Courton CTK report]

[Text] Brussels, 25 May -- Belgian King Baudouin received on Friday [25 May] morning in his Brussels seat Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR's Federal Assembly. The topic of their deliberations was the assessment of mutual contacts and the exchange of opinions on certain foreign political problems. The encounter took place in a friendly atmosphere. In the afternoon of the same day Alois Indra departed by air for home.

At the end of his stay in Belgium, Comrade Alois Indra appraised the visit that has just ended in a talk with RUDE PRAVO and CTK correspondents:

"Since 1976, the top representatives of both chambers of the Belgian Parliament have visited Czechoslovakia twice; likewise, my present visit to Belgium was the second in succession. This testifies to the rich relations between the two parliaments, which are contributing toward the development of all-round contacts and toward the maintenance of a political dialogue between the CSSR and Belgium.

"During my stay here I was received by King Baudouin, Prime Minister W. Martens, Foreign Minister L. Tindemans, and by the chairmen of the two chambers of parliament. This also testifies to the interest of the Belgian side in a further development of bilateral relations. Despite the differing opinions on certain international problems, which follow from the different social systems and from the membership in different military-political and economic groups, these relations have a good tradition both on the parliamentary level, and in the spheres of culture, education, sports, and other sectors.

"Both sides are in favor of developing them further, and they have agreed that reserves particularly exist in the economic sphere, where the opportunity is offered for qualitatively higher forms of cooperation -- for instance, in industrial cooperation and in a common course on the third markets.

"On the whole, I appraise the visit to Belgium as fruitful and useful for both sides. It has contributed toward a deeper understanding and comprehension between our countries and toward illuminating the mutual standpoints. I believe that the relations that we have with Belgium can serve -- particularly now, in a period of deteriorated international relations -- as a contribution to the political dialogue between the East and the West, and thus also to the effort to renew the process of detente and also of peace in Europe."

During his visit to Belgium, Alois Indra also granted an interview to the paper DE MORGEN. In it he pointed out, among other things, the significant role that can also be played by small European countries, such as the CSSR and Belgium, in the process of normalizing the situation in Europe and of preserving peace.

At the Brussels airport, the Czechoslovak guests were seen off by J. Defraigne, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, and by other personalities.

At Prague's Ruzyne Airport, the Federal Assembly chairman and the members of his entourage were welcomed by the deputy chairmen of our supreme body of representatives, Jan Marko, Vaclav David, and Jaroslav Srb; the deputy chairmen of the chambers; CSSR Deputy Premier Karol Laco; and by other representatives. Luc Leermakers, ambassador of the Kingdom of Belgium to the CSSR, was also present.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES FINNISH, BERLIN CP LEADERS

AU011051 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 May 84 p 1

[CTK report]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, has congratulated Arvo AALTO on his election as chairman of the Finnish Communist Party. He has also congratulated Horst Schmitt, chairman of the SED of West Berlin, on his reelection.

HUSAK RECEIVES RED CROSS PRESIDENT 1 JUNE

LD011746 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received in Prague Castle today Alexandre Hay, president of the International Committee of the Red Cross, who is to attend the Ninth Congress of the Czechoslovak Red Cross. The guest acquainted Comrade Gustav Husak with the role of the International Committee of the Red Cross and with the aims of its extensive activity in the world at the moment. Comrade Gustav Husak underlined the importance of the International Committee of the Red Cross and its humanitarian activity of alleviating human suffering in the world.

He highly praised the activity of this important world organization in providing help to persons harmed in war and armed conflicts. In this connection, he thanked the International Committee of the Red Cross and Mr Alexandre Hay personally for the effective contribution in liberating and handing over some of the Czechoslovak citizens held in Angola by the UNITA organization last year, and for the efforts of the International Red Cross aimed at releasing the rest of the captive Czechoslovak citizens and ensuring their return home.

CPCZ CC SECRETARY POLEDNIK ADDRESSES RED CROSS

LD030408 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The Ninth Congress of the Czechoslovak Red Cross began in Prague today, attended by a delegation from the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government, and the Central Committee of the National Front.

Among those who spoke in the debate, which was devoted to all aspects of the work of the Red Cross, was Jindrich Polednik, head of the party and government delegation and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Among other things he said:

[Begin Polednik recording] I think that it is possible to responsibly say that during the past 5 years the Czechoslovak Red Cross carried out a great deal of deserving work, and that it contributed, above all, to the protection of the health of our people which is the most valuable asset man possesses. Thanks to the Czechoslovak Red Cross, the number of voluntary blood donors has further increased. Your care for the sick, elderly, or disabled citizens is of an exceptional merit. We value your attitude toward young people and your work with them.

The Czechoslovak Red Cross has further developed its all-round activity and strengthened its position in towns and villages. Allow me, comrades, to congratulate you on all your successes and thank you warmly and sincerely for the good work you have done. [applause]

It is also characteristic of your congress, as well as of the national congresses, that you have been soberly evaluating your work, in a businesslike manner and exactingly. It is good that you are not satisfied with what has been achieved, that you have not closed your eyes to shortcomings, that you have been analyzing their causes, setting out ways of overcoming them, and that you have been setting higher aims in the coming years. Only in this way can one forge ahead and honorably acquit oneself in a period when the demands of people and time place greater demands on the Czechoslovak Red Cross.

You have also taken stands at your congress not only with regard to your work but also on serious issues both at home and in the world at large. You have subscribed to the CPCZ policy, the National Front policy. You have voiced your resolve to contribute as much as possible to the realization of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. You have also voiced your full support for the declaration issued by the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front, and the government on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Czechoslovak liberation and that you want to welcome this anniversary by concrete deeds. We value, comrades, your support and trust in the CPCZ policy, and the National Front policy. [end recording]

BRIEFS

POLEDNIK RECEIVES SOVIETS -- Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague yesterday minister of consumer services for the Russian SFSR, Ivan Dudenkov, and minister of consumer servides for the Belorussian SFSR, Alla Grib. In a disucssion they exchanged experiences for the development of main spheres of services and scientific-technical cooperation in this area. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0300 GMT 2 Jun 84 LD]

FISCHER IN CANADA ON INVITATION OF MACEACHEN

Attends Parliamentary Sitting

LD011803 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Ottawa, 1 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in the Canadian capital of Ottawa today at the invitation of Canadian Foreign Minister Allan MacEachen. To begin his visit, Oskar Fischer took part in a parliamentary sitting. Speaker of the House Lloyd Francis interrupted the debate and gave the GDR foreign minister, who had taken a seat on the CIP rostrum, a cordial welcome to the applause of the members of the government and the deputies of all parites. In the domed hall of the parliamentary library, Oskar Fischer entered his name in the guest book. Afterward, Foreign Minister MacEachen gave a dinner for his guest from the GDR.

In the further course of Oskar Fischer's stay in Ottawa, talks are planned with Foreign Minister MacEachen and the exchange of ratifications in respect of the GDR-Canada trade treaty.

Meets With Foreign Minister

LD012228 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1920 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Ottawa, 1 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today met Canadian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Allan MacEachen for a talk in which the state of bilateral relations was discussed. The two ministers stated that there were no problems that burdened the relations. They agreed that good preconditions exist for improving cooperation on wide-ranging areas. In view of the tense international situation, it is important to further develop the relations between the two states so that beneficial signals are issued for improving the international climate.

During the talk, the visit by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to Berlin in January was recalled, in which concrete areas for cooperation between the GDR and Canada were worked out. Oskar Fischer's visit to the Canadian capital is seen as a sign that both sides are interested in continuing the dialogue.

During a dinner given by the deputy prime minister for his guest, Oskar Fischer described the course of the talks as constructive and substantial. This outcome underlines that good relations exist between the GDR and Canada, and that both states strive for the preservation of peace and work for the strengthening of cooperation and international security.

The GDR, Oskar Fischer stressed, does not regard the aggravated international situation as irreversible and is doing everything to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno. Above all, it is important to halt the nuclear arms spiral. This demands, underlined the GDR foreign minister, halting the stationing of nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Should NATO undertake measures that lead to the dismantling of the missiles already stationed, the socialist countries would immediately undertake steps to rescind their countermeasures. Oskar Fischer underlined the agreement reached in the talks that stable and good relations between the GDR and Canada are of great importance in the present complex situation for the preservation of peace.

Foreign Minister MacEachen said that this first visit by a GDR foreign minister to the Canadian capital is a further important step for the development of bilateral relations. Both sides agreed that in times of tension, contacts and dialogue are more necessary than ever. Canada and the GDR are in a position of being able to contribute to better understanding between East and West. Both sides must, as was stated in the talks between Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, make their contribution in order to halt and reverse the negative trend in East-West relations. This is also the guiding principle of these talks.

He took this opportunity of expressing his deep satisfaction with the growth of the bilateral relations. Regular political consultations and the signing of the trade agreement points to well-balanced relations. Foreign Minister MacEachen described the talks as productive and expressed the hope for a further expansion of bilateral relations and for a secure and peaceful world.

Trade Documents Exchanged

LD012314 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2049 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Ottawa, 1 Jun (ADN) -- Canadian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Allan MacEachen today gave a letter to GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at the end of their talks in Ottawa from Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, in which the exchange of views between the two statesmen is continued. The same day, the ministers exchanged the ratification documents for the trade agreement concluded between the GDR and Canada at the Leipzig fair. The signing of this agreement, stressed Allan MacEachen, introduces a new era in trade relations between the two counties and forms the basis for an expansion of trade to mutual benefit. The agreement is an important milestone in the development of bilateral relations between the two sides. Trade contributes to the achievement of stability and trust in East-West relations. Oskar Fischer said that it is the most important agreement yet between the two states. It is a viable foundation for the expansion of mutual trade and economic relations. It will lend impetus to the further development of relations in other areas. The GDR foreign minister will end his visit to Ottawa tomorrow.

KIM IL-SONG, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT, DEPART

Further Talks With Honecker

LD011254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1203 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK, met for a further friendly talk at the SED Central Committee building today. Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song discussed questions of the further development of bilateral cooperation as well as problems of the international situation. The two sides noted full identity of views on all questions discussed.

Premier Visits Berlin Dairy

LD011306 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1201 GMT 01 June 84

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jun (ADN) -- Kan Song-San, chairman of the DPRK Council of Ministers and member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Political Bureau, visited the Berlin dairy today.

Vice President At Institute

LD011518 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1400 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jun (ADN) -- Yi Chong-ok, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the DPRK, visited the Institute for Technical Microbiology in Berlin today.

Banquet Honors Honecker

LD012332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jun (ADN) -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, gave a dinner this evening in Berlin in honor of his host, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Other members of the GDR party and state leadership were also the guests of Kim Il-song at the end of the 4th day of the official friendship visit by the party and state delegation from the DPRK.

The visit to the GDR by the party and state delegation from the DPRK was crowned with success and produced good results. This was stated by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, in an address during the dinner. He referred in particular to the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed between the two states the same day.

It can be noted with satisfaction, he continued, that the DPRK and GDR concur on the questions raised during their negotiations on the struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism, the protection of peace and security in Asia and Europe, and on close cooperation in striving for the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the world communist movement.

In his reply, Erich Honecker underlined that the signing of the friendship treaty has introduced a new stage in relations between the GDR and DPRK and is a great contribution to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries.

In their talks, both party and statesmen had stated unanimously that their meeting produced new impulses not only for further cooperation benefiting the peoples of their country, but also for the joint struggle for the safeguaridng of peace, against the danger of a nuclear inferno. There is agreement, said Erich Honecker, that the present aggravation of the international situation through the course of confrontation and arms escalation of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular the United States, calls on everyone to defend now more than ever the cause of peace. The power and force of the socialist states reliably guarantee the protection of socialism from all attacks by its opponents. This protection has always been guaranteed at the level required at a given time, Erich Honecker stressed.

Delegation Departs Berlin

LD020811 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0713 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jun (ADN) -- The DPRK party and state delegation led by Kim Il-song was cordially seen off by its host Erich Honecker in Berlin on Saturday morning. A military ceremony was staged outside Berlin Eastern Railway Station for the general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and DPRK president. An honor guard of the National People's Army lined up and its commander reported to Kim Il-song. The anthems of the two fraternal states were played. The formation honored the Korean representative with a march past.

Once again thousands of Berliners lined the route in a show of friendship and solidarity. Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song thanked the workers of the capital for testifying to the close ties of the two parties, states, and peoples.

Kim Il-song bade a cordial farewell to the other members of the GDR party and state leadership. At the station Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song embraced one another. The special train set off in the direction of Dresden at 0900.

Arrival in Dresden

LD021338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1040 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Dresden, 2 Jun (ADN) -- Kim Il-song and the delegation from the DPRK arrived in Dresden this afternoon after the end of the official friendship visit. Tens of thousands of Dresden citizens prepared a tumultuous welcome at the Neustaedter station and in the city center for the general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, who is accompanied by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber.

The first welcome was given by the first secretary of the Dresden Bezirk SED, Hans Modrow, and Mayor Gerhard Schill. During the drive by the Korean representative to the bezirk SED headquarters, a closely packed throng of waving inhabitants lined Dresden's streets and squares, which had been resurrected from the ruins. With cheers and continuous applause the population emphasized its close links and friendship with the fraternal Far Eastern nation.

The Korean guests will spend the weekend in Dresden Bezirk and will visit places and sights of classical cultural interest after talks with bezirk officials.

Luncheon Honors Kim Il-song

LD031212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1117 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Dresden, 3 Jun (ADN) -- In honor of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, Hans Modrow, Central Committee member and first secretary of the Dresden Bezirk SED Executive Committee, gave a lunch on Sunday at the "Bastei" restaurant in Swiss Saxony. The Korean guests are accompanied by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber.

The day's program for the Korean delegation began on Sunday morning with a visit to the publicly owned Borthen farm, a special fruit-producing plant outside Dresden. The guests visited equipment and social facilities for the farm workers there.

Departure to CSSR

LD040802 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0721 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Dresden, 4 Jun (ADN) -- The party and state delegation led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, left the GDR this morning for the CSSR.

After a 2-day visit to the Dresden Bezirk at the end of an official friendship visit, the public figures were very warmly seen off in Bad Schandau. Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and president of the GDR People's Chamber; Hans Modrow, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Dresden Bezirk SED Executive Committee; and other public figures of Dresden Bezirk accompanied the Korean guests to their special train. Many inhabitants of the spa of Bad Schandau also gathered to see them off.

JOINT DIRECTIVE DRAWN UP FOR 1985 ECONOMIC PLAN

AU241731 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19/20 May 84 pp 5-6

["Joint Directive of SED Central Committee, GDR Council of Ministers, and FDGB National Executive Committee on Drafting the 1985 National Economic Plan"]

[Text] The drafting of the 1985 National Economic Plan is characterized in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions and the local and central state organs by high performances in preparing for the 35th anniversary of the GDR. It is aimed at successfully continuing the main task in its unity of economic and social policy through the deeds of the working people for the benefit of the people and thus at making a significant contribution by the GDR to securing peace.

The decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the principled statements of the SED Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, at the seventh Central Committee meeting and at the Berlin Bezirk delegates' conference for implementing a new phase of the economic strategy are fundamental orientations for drawing up the 1985 National Economic Plan.

The drawing up of the 1985 National Economic Plan must be closely linked in all fields of the national economy with the struggle for the universal fulfillment of the 1984 plan and the fulfillment of the obligations assumed by the combines, enterprises, and institutions in the socialist competition for the purposeful overfulfillment of the plan targets with the aim to make the 35th year of the GDR the most successful in his history.

In further implementing the economic strategy of the 10th SED Congress the main points in drawing up the 1985 National Economic Plan in every combine and enterprise, in every cooperative and institution are to:

-- do everything to honorably fulfill the obligations to the party for worthily preparing for the 35th anniversary of the GDR;

-- take a new step in implementing the economic strategy of our party and to achieve in particular a higher pace in increasing labor productivity;

-- achieve the highest efficiency by comprehensive intensification through new products and new technology -- here the main thing is to implement the principle that high quality is offered both for the domestic market and for export and that in particular the production of high-quality consumer goods is considerably increased on the basis of domestic raw materials;

-- achieve a higher step of refinement and to manufacture products of high quality and high scientific-technological standard with the available raw materials, industrial materials, and energy resources;

-- organize a new rationalization wave and to obtain workers for a higher utilization of the shifts by introducing new technology and improve the working and living conditions;

-- make a contribution to further modernizing the profile of our national economy to be well-equipped for the tasks of the future. Here the fact has to be taken into account that the process of the scientific-technological revolution is accelerating and that a comprehensive renewal of the productive forces is taking place at a high pace internationally;

-- utilize the measures for improving management, planning, and economic cost accounting in order to increase the efficiency of production and develop new performance reserves by the rational cooperation of all cooperation partners;

-- guarantee the most efficient solution of the supply tasks for the people and the economy by the continuous utilization of the production and transportation capacities and to fulfill the export tasks in any decade and in any month;

-- utilize the results of the Leipzig spring fair in order to secure the implementation of the tasks set with the 1984 plan for the export and to achieve a lead in plan fulfillment for 1985.

For this all forces must be mobilized in the socialist competition organized by the trade unions under the slogan "High performance growth by increasing labor productivity, efficiency, and quality -- everything for the benefit of people and peace!" The GDR must be universally strengthened, and the decisions of the 10th party congress on the further shaping of the developed socialist society must be successfully implemented.

In close connection with the struggle for the universal fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the 1984 National Economic Plan the main thing in working out the 1985 plan is to direct the creative mass initiative on achieving high economic results everywhere, further improving the expenditure-result ratio, more rationally working with the existing funds and more efficiently utilizing the achievements of scientific-technological progress for the growth of the national income.

Political stability, economic dynamism, steady continuation of the unity of economic and social policy to the benefit of the people have been and will remain of decisive importance for our contribution to securing peace.

The development of the capital of the GDR, Berlin, as the political, economic, and intellectual-cultural center of the GDR is to be continued in 1985 in accordance with the plan. The acceleration of housing construction and the concentrated implementation of the other tasks must be guaranteed with the support of all bezirks in accordance with the adopted decisions and the assumed obligations. The "FDJ Initiative Berlin" is given particular attention in this context.

The work of the local state organs must be directed at comprehensively utilizing the local reproduction conditions and at efficiently using local resources everywhere in order to help to guarantee the main tasks of the national economy and support their solution.

The tasks for economically guaranteeing national defense and internal security and order must be consistently implemented as a firm element of the economic policy of the socialist state.

The creative activities of the youth under the slogan "Everyone, every day with a good result" must be comprehensively supported. The economic initiatives of the FDJ -- above all the movement of the youth brigades, the youth research collectives, and the youth projects -- must be promoted and utilized for working out demanding plan drafts.

The education potential of the working people must be utilized even more efficiently in order to develop the intellectual-cultural life in such a way that it will meet the increased cultural standard of the working people, arouse creativity and readiness for performance, and contribute to further developing the socialist way of living.

I.

The drawing up of the 1985 National Economic Plan is to be directed to the following tasks and aims:

1 -- To accelerate scientific-technological progress; the drawing up of the plan must create preconditions to achieve in 1985 high scientific-technological performances through comprehensively utilizing the existing intellectual and material potential and to make them effective in the economy. An essential task is to keep pace with the progress of the scientific-technological revolution and the utilization of its achievements and to maintain and improve the position of the GDR in the front ranks internationally.

For this higher economic results must be implemented concerning products, technology, and processes through the introduction of scientific-technological top performances and thus a significant contribution to a better supply of the people and to a more efficient solution of the production and foreign economic tasks must be made. The times for research and development are to be further reduced and the research results are to be quickly introduced into production. The considerable research potential of the GDR Academy of Sciences, the other academies, and the universities and colleges is to be utilized in such a way that a growing contribution to increasing the scientific-technological progress is guaranteed by high scientific results and their swift application.

-- In the combines and enterprises the drawing up of the plan is to be directed at accelerating the pace of increasing labor productivity through the economic utilization of recent scientific findings and the application of the most modern technology. The tasks for research, development, and construction are to be directed at the aim that new and further developed products, processes, and technology will achieve the advanced international standard and participate in determining it and that a high efficiency on domestic and foreign markets will be achieved by low costs. On this basis a new rationalization wave is to be achieved in 1985.

-- The scientific-technological work must be aimed at guaranteeing the dynamic economic growth by an essentially higher utilization of the domestic raw material and energy resources and at securing a higher utilization of the existing raw materials and energy resources.

In the combines and enterprises a constant process of the renewal of production is to be organized as an important factor to increase production, quality, marketability, and efficiency. The prerequisites must be created that in 1985 the renewal degree of the production will be close to 30 percent.

-- The savings of working time due to measures of the scientific-technological progress must be utilized comprehensively for the increase of the labor productivity. The working time that has been saved is to be used for increasing the production of marketable products and for developing an efficient construction of rationalization means.

The directors general of the combines and the heads of scientific institutions must assign specific and calculable tasks to the working people in research, development, design, and construction and must exactly define in setting tasks the demands on every single individual for achieving scientific-technical top performances on the basis of maximum scientific-technical and economic targets. The national economic performance targets for 1985 must be comprehensively supported by scientific-technical tasks.

The economic effectiveness of science and technology must be enhanced through a tighter connection between the plan and economic cost accounting in both research and development.

The Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow and the innovators movement must be exploited even more comprehensively as effective socialist rationalization factors in order to achieve high targets in the 1985 National Economic Plan. Specific tasks and projects must be assigned to the innovators, rationalizers, enterprise sections of the Chamber of Technology, and to youths, particularly to young researcher collectives, for the solution of scientific-technical tasks and rationalization projects. Innovations tested in practice must be used on a substantially larger scale according to the plan and their application must be organized in a planned manner by the state leaders in additional combines and sectors of the national economy.

2 -- The highest possible degree of refinement of the available power sources, raw materials, and other materials at all stages of production must be ensured as a determinant characteristic through the development and introduction of top performances in technology and procedures.

Through high scientific-technological results of the intellectual work of the working people in research, development, design, construction, and in technology, products of high quality and with progressive scientific-technological performance data must be manufactured from the available raw materials and other materials. The share of production input in the value of a product must be reduced and the original value must be increased.

In order to further enhance the scientific-technological standard of the products, microelectronics as a determinant characteristic must be more broadly applied in products of the machinebuilding industry and in the electrical engineering and electronics industries as well as in order to develop technologies in all branches. The scientific-technological standard of robot technology must be considerably enhanced through purposeful research and development work. Robot technology must be used even more intensively in close linkage with the introduction of new technology by way of a modernization of the available basic assets for the enhancement of labor productivity.

3 -- Proceeding from the national economic experiences made in the past few years and from the requirements of intensification, the increase in production and in national income must also in 1985 be achieved with an absolutely decreasing consumption of power, raw materials, and other materials. Effective measures to decisively improve the input-output ratio in connection with the development of new products and the further development of existing ones and with a higher product quality as well as for the intensified application of material-saving procedures and technologies must be worked out in all enterprises, combines, cooperatives and institutions. For this purpose the state tasks for 1985 must be backed by timely and verifiable measures of the ministries and combines in order to ensure the targets concerning cuts of the specific consumption of energy, raw materials, and other materials with respect to specific projects and products.

-- It is important to achieve a perceptible reduction in production input, particularly in the specific consumption of power and materials.

This comprises the rapid transfer of good results and experiences on the basis of performance comparisons as well as the incorporation of the most recent findings of science and technology in the norms and indexes for power and material consumption. The tightened norms and indexes must be taken as a basis for the draft plans and balances.

-- The effectiveness of energy transformation and application must be further enhanced in 1985. It is necessary for this purpose to rationally and thriftily use all power sources.

The envisaged performance increase must be achieved through the working out of new solutions with the available quantities of fuels and power. Central points in power industry work are particularly the decreed measures for an intensified employment of domestic raw brown coal and of refined products derived from it as well as the rational utilization of motor fuel and diesel oil and the better exploitation of available secondary energy.

-- Measures must be decreed to link the necessary performance increase with a rational management of stocks. The systems of norms for the keeping of stocks must be revised for this purpose. When drafting the draft plans and balances all the available reserves must be tapped and the required measures for an acceleration of the reproduction process and of the turnover process of stocks must be defined in order to secure, with the available balance items, contingents and stocks of power sources, raw materials and other materials, a continuous economic process. The rational use of wrapping materials constitutes a particular point of main emphasis.

-- An increased contribution to raw material supplies for the national economy must be made through a much more intensive utilization of the available secondary raw materials and industrial waste products. Key items are ferrous and nonferrous metal scrap, electronics waste that contains precious metals, waste paper, waste wood, thermal plastic waste, glass containers, secondary corundum, and grease sludge.

The recycling of raw materials and other materials from slag, ashes, sludges, sewage water, and dumpheaps is gaining an increasing significance for supplies to the national economy.

The plans for science and technology of the enterprises and combines must also be focused on the comprehensive utilization of these reserves. The tasks stipulated for a more extensive collection and utilization of secondary raw materials as well as the permanent measures for transferring scientific-technical findings and for the establishment of additional facilities must be included in the draft plans and implemented.

The 1985 draft plans must provide for further intensification and rationalization measures in existing facilities. Purposeful measures must be defined in the machine-building combines on the basis of the state tasks in order to procure the required machinery and equipment for the processing and utilization of secondary raw materials. At the same time the enterprises' manufacture of rationalization means must be enlisted on an increasing scale.

An effort must be made in all kreise by means of a performance comparison to achieve optimum results in collecting secondary raw materials from the households of the populace.

4 -- The working out of the 1985 plan must be aimed at using the available social labor potential for a high increase in labor productivity. Measures of socialist rationalization must be effectively carried out for this purpose in a purposeful manner. The high qualification level of the working people must be used to accelerate scientific-technical progress and to effectively fashion the profile of the products and exports. Through a close linkage of the measures for perfecting the management and planning of the social labor potential with the new rationalization trust which is about to be organized, it must be achieved that the performance increase is mainly brought about through an increase in labor productivity.

In doing so the key points are:

-- Work time must be increasingly obtained to secure the envisaged performance increase through a comprehensive socialist rationalization and it must be used to accelerate the turnover of the intensive enlarged reproduction. The "fewer people produce more" initiative, which originated with the working people of the Schwedt petrochemical

combine, must be applied on an even more extensive scale and must be effectively linked with modernization, rationalization, and gradual automation. Key points for using the saved work time in the enterprise concerned must be enhancing the time utilization of basic assets, the development of consumer goods production and of an effective manufacture of rationalization means.

-- The acceleration of the pace of scientific-technological progress as well as the need to change the production profile in keeping with the demands of world markets requires that more and more working people adjust to new technology and work processes and acquire new skills.

In close cooperation with the trade unions the responsible executives must in a far-sighted, detailed manner deliberate on the tasks resulting from all this with the working people, must comprehensively prepare them and must tactfully respond to all related problems.

-- Available work time must be fully used for further performance development. Together with the working people specific measures for a full utilization of work time and for reducing waiting and idling times must be worked out, discussed, and defined. On the basis of stable cooperation relations and of a higher quality of production preparation, the proper prerequisites must be created for a high continuity of the production as a basic condition for a rational exploitation of the work time in each 10-day period, month, and throughout the whole year. Through higher standards of internal enterprise organization additional performance reserves must be tapped, administrative work must be further rationalized through a more effective use of electronic data processing, and administrative expenditures must be reduced.

-- Working and living conditions in the enterprises must be improved in a planned manner in connection with the socialist rationalization. The reorganization and redesigning of work places must be continued through an intensified application of scientific labor organization. Work places with a high share of manual and monotonous activities as well as sectors that prepare production and management and administrative sectors constitute the points of main emphasis in all this.

5 -- In order to enhance the effectiveness of basic assets and of investments the elaboration of the 1985 plan must focus on strengthening the material technical base of the national economy. It is important for this purpose to consistently use the investments for rationalization as a unity of a better exploitation of things that exist and of their purposeful modernization and reconstruction. In doing so more and more entire production sectors and areas should be modernized to gradually raise the entire production technology to a higher level while using the available materials.

Domestic rationalization means construction in the combines is to be developed as a factor that is setting the pace for the modernization of the basic assets, and the application and broad utilization of new results in research and development.

In the combines measures are to be taken, and the scientific-technological level of the rationalization means construction is to be further increased in particular by the application of microelectronics and the use of industrial robots. Thus an efficient contribution is to be made for the national economic performance increase and for a new rationalization wave.

Investments are to be concentrated on the swift completion of projects that are to be put into production in 1985 and on investment projects for a swift application of important results from science and technology, for strengthening the domestic energy and raw material base, and for securing a modern production structure.

A higher utilization of time is to be organized for all machines, machine tools, and other production equipment. In this connection the working and living conditions that are specifically necessary for shift work, and the measures necessary in this connection in particular also for working mothers with small children, are to be concerted and determined together with the local state organs.

The rationalization of production, transportation, and supply processes, and the management and planning processes are to be organized with even stronger cooperation of preventive maintenance work, general repair work increasing performance and quality, and the inclusion of modern equipment in using a high level of microelectronics, measurement and control technology, and robot technology in order to develop these resources with the highest benefit for the national economy.

6 -- Proceeding from the fact that the most diverse reqirements of our economic policy cross each other in consumer goods production, production of high-quality consume. goods for the domestic market and export is to be further increased in 1985, and thus the offer above all of industrial consumer goods in high quality, good design, and attractiveness is to be improved in accordance with the demand of the people and world markets. In the production of technical consumer goods and fashion products, the range of which changes within a short time, renewal rates of at least 30 percent must be achieved.

In every combine and in every enterprises, in particular of the production-means producing industry, the contribution to increasing production of consumer goods in good quality, with a higher degree of utilization, and with a greater durability is to be increased. Here the ministries and combines have to implement the responsibility to utilize the possibilities of the production-means producing enterprises for the production of such consumer goods that are of noticeable importance for the national economy, and with which the big scientific-technological potentials of the production-means producing enterprises are exhausted.

At the same time the supply of the population with goods of basic demand, the 1,000 little things, as well as with replacement parts, is to be further improved.

In the development of consumer goods production the main thing is to:

-- increase in accordance with the growing demand above all the share of such high-quality consumer goods that are distinguished by international novelty, a high degree of utilization, that are easy to handle, that people like to buy, and that can be exported effectively, and to produce them in accordance with the demand. Concerning new consumer goods that are already being produced, the number of units must be increased in accordance with national economic demand;

-- most closely link product development with the application of highly productive technology and develop it more effectively, in particular to increase quality and reliability;

-- improve economizing of materials and energy in the production of consumer goods, in particular concerning the input-output ratio and the reduction of the energy consumption for electrical and electronic consumer goods and household appliances;

-- direct the scientific-technological progress to above all comprehensively utilizing the basic raw materials and industrial materials available in the GDR in the development and production of high-quality consumer goods, including the necessary deliveries and replacement parts, as well as the necessary repair and service jobs.

7 -- In the construction sector the increase in performance and efficiency for securing the growing construction tasks for further strengthening the economic performance strength of the GDR national economy and the purposeful implementation of the housing construction program is to be achieved with a higher technological level and increased intensification. The acceleration of housing construction and other construction tasks for the further development of the capital of the GDR, Berlin, is to be guaranteed with the support of all bezirks in accordance with the decisions and assumed obligations. The drive and the competition obligations of the youth in the "FDJ Initiative Berlin" and in the project "Renovated and Expanded" are to be comprehensively promoted.

In the construction sector it is necessary:

-- to change the production structure of the construction and prefabrication industry in accordance with the national economic demands, in particular in favor of the share of the reconstruction measures, to reduce construction costs and further reduce the construction times in connection with the concentrated use of construction capacities;

-- in continuing the housing construction program, to implement qualitatively new features of the unity of building, rebuilding, modernizing, and maintaining the existing buildings, and to increasingly turn to the intensive development of cities and to the more rational utilization of the many existing buildings; every bezirk and specified construction enterprises have to guarantee that the contribution to developing the capital is reliably implemented with high quality, on schedule, and with the most favorable input-output ratio.

Within the framework of the complex housing construction the community institutions necessary for the supply of and care for the people in the residential areas, in particular schools, school sports halls, kindergartens, nurseries, youth club institutions, shops, institutions for medical care, as well as gastronomic and service institutions must be created in accordance with the state indexes.

The input-output ratio is to be further improved, in particular by preparation in good time, rationalization of the development concepts, improvement of the energy economy, above all insulation, and the guarantee of a strict technological plan and a high degree of continuity and good quality in construction work.

The measures laid down for the increased maintenance and modernization of existing buildings and the further shifting of the construction work into the cities, kreis cities, and other small cities are to be implemented to:

-- further rationalize the production processes of the construction material industry, on the basis of domestic raw materials and secondary raw materials, and their higher refinement, in order to create qualitative improvements in accordance with the changed structure of the construction tasks, in particular concerning better insulation and specific energy expenditure;

-- considerably increase the production of consumer goods, in particular of newly developed consumer goods, on the basis of domestic raw materials, as well as finished products for the modernization and maintenance of apartments.

The tasks to specifically reduce the material expenditure of rolled steel, cement, and timber in particular are to be underpinned by concrete measures based on the best solutions in science and technology and on progressive normative provisions.

8 -- In agriculture the performance capacity is to be increased both for securing food for the people and for the production of important raw materials for the national economy by consistent intensification.

One of the main tasks in drawing up the 1985 draft plan is to develop new reserves for the growth of performance and efficiency by consistently utilizing the scientific-technological progress and the best possible utilization of scientific findings. Investments are to be concentrated on the modernization of basic assets. Greater efficiency is to be achieved by a better utilization of basic assets and better utilization of the existing funds of material and energy.

The management, planning, and organization of the production processes are to be further improved. Here the deepening of the cooperation relations for better mastering the uniform reproduction process of plant and animal production based on the principle of the division of labor and the exhaustion of the potential of cooperative property are of essential importance. The local state organs have to responsibly direct this process and actively promote it.

The measures for utilizing all possibilities for irrigation are to be continued in 1985 in a concentrated way in order to gain stable yields under all weather conditions. Further youth projects are to be handed over to the FDJ in the villages. The supply of foodstuffs for the people and raw materials for industry is to be achieved to an increasing extent from domestic production with decreasing imports of fodder and other products that can be produced by our agriculture at the same time.

An essential increase of the yields and the fodder economy in the animal production must result from creating balanced proportions between plant and animal production, the efficient development of the regional production organization, and the implementation of the socialist industrial economy. Here the better possibilities of promoting the performance growth that were created with agricultural price reform are to be linked with the moral and material engagement of the working people in agriculture.

Performance comparisons must be comprehensively used at all levels in order to expose reserves of cooperatives and enterprises in agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry, and to overcome existing unjustified differences in performance and efficiency levels.

Work in plant and animal production must be focused on the following key problems in particular on:

-- safeguarding a high soil fertility and maximum yields of all crops while exploiting all opportunities for irrigation and extensively using scientific-technical findings and the experiences of the best by means of maximum yield concepts [Hoechstertragskonzeptionen];

-- giving priority to the production of grain, fruit, vegetables, oil crops, and fodder crops, including the effective utilization of grasslands: The procurement of special agricultural crops such as tobacco, hops, poppyseed, medicinal herbs, and spices must be further increased and the considerable potential of the association of small gardeners, settlers, and small livestock breeders must be used even more effectively;

-- a high and stable animal production on the basis of local fodder with the most effective possible use of fodder by means of using maximum yield concepts: Breeding results must be improved and the procurement of wool, hides, and furs, as well as their quality must be improved;

-- carefully harvesting whatever has grown and on reducing the losses in storage and processing: Initiatives to expand and improve the processing of agricultural raw materials in the villages must be encouraged;

-- improving the input-output ratio through specific measures to secure performance development and to cut specific production input, as well as through consistent work with maximum performance and yield concepts.

9 -- In transport, in cooperation with all other sectors of the national economy, a further reduction of specific transport expenditures as an essential factor of enhancing the effectiveness of the social reproduction process must be achieved through optimizing national economic delivery and transport relations.

To accomplish this task the organs of the transport system, the transportation users and the local organs must cooperate and must work out effective new solutions and implement these. The consumption of diesel and carburetor fuel must be further reduced.

-- Electrification of railways as a key task must be continued to enhance their efficiency.

-- Turnover times of freight cars must be shortened, and the enterprises must accelerate loading and unloading operations for this purpose. The system of rapid freight trains must be further developed, and the employment of containers and palettes must be promoted.

-- Transfer of transports from road to rail and waterways must be continued, and as a result further savings must be achieved in freight motor traffic and in interenterprise motor traffic.

-- Loading and unloading of goods in maritime ports must be further increased in keeping with the growing foreign trade transports.

Posts and telecommunications must improve services to the population and national economy, first and foremost through a further rationalization of operations and a higher rate of utilization of the available facilities.

10 -- In trade, efforts must concentrate on safeguarding with the stocks envisioned by the plan the continuous supply of the population with essential goods, primarily with basic foodstuffs, products for children, as well as with the 1,000 little things, and with fashionable products for young people, and sales standards must be enhanced in all institutions.

The efficiency of commercial activities must be further enhanced to ensure the fulfillment of supply tasks. For this purpose losses in trade and trading costs must be further reduced; the unjustified differences between individual trade enterprises and regions must be eliminated.

The capacity of the existing material-technical base of trade must be further enhanced through rationalization and reconstruction, particularly in commercial transports and in the fruit and vegetable processing industry.

The growing demand for services must be increasingly better satisfied through the planned development of work in the national, cooperative, and private service and trade enterprises with a high degree of efficiency, short delivery deadlines, and with an increasing quality.

The trade with luxury [exquisite] items and delicatessen must be further developed in keeping with the population's demands.

In the field of environmental protection additional tasks must be accomplished for the purification of the air and water, the utilization or disposal of toxic waste products, the protection of the population from noise, the improvement of its working and living conditions, and the protection of the environment against noxious influences. In doing so new scientific-technical findings must be applied for effective solutions which produce high economic benefits, and help to obtain available waste products and to reprocess them as raw materials in the national economic cycle.

12 -- Ensuring the envisaged growth of the national economy requires a comprehensive fulfillment of demanding tasks in foreign trade.

What is decisive is the planned utilization of the advantages of socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA member-countries.

The obligations resulting from the Program for Specialization and Cooperation With the USSR Until 1990, from the agreements concluded on the occasion of the visit of a GDR party-state delegation to the USSR in May 1983, and from the agreements concluded with other socialist countries must be taken as a firm basis for working out the 1985 National Economic Plan.

In developing the economic interlacing of the national economy of the GDR with the national economies of the USSR and the other CEMA countries, the exchange of products of international top standards must be increased.

When drafting the 1985 National Economic Plan, the central state organs, combines, enterprises, and institutions must see to it that the proper prerequisites for the fulfillment of the agreed upon obligations are comprehensively ensured both materially and financially.

Great efforts must be focused on further enhancing the GDR's export potential in 1985 and on carrying out export production with a high degree of efficiency.

When drafting the 1985 National Economic Plan the required specific measures must be worked out and defined in order to strengthen the ability of the combines and enterprises to quickly respond to new requirements of export markets, to shape the production structure with the proper flexibility, and to rapidly transfer the results of scientific-technical progress into the production.

The development of products for exports must concentrate on saleable finished products that are based on new scientific findings and can more and more increasingly be manufactured from domestic raw materials. New products must meet the demands of world markets and must help to increase the effectiveness of exports. The sales organization must be so developed that export goods are sold on the international markets under the best possible conditions.

The required prerequisites for the most economical and national economically most effective utilization of the stipulated exports must be created in working out the 1985 plan.

13 -- The elaboration of the 1985 plan must center on a decisive reduction in prime production costs in order to achieve a substantial contribution to boosting profits and to increasing the national income.

All this requires that all combines and enterprises achieve high economic results with a minimum input and that they make sparing use of all material and financial funds. When working out the 1985 plan the unity of material and financial planning must be ensured at all levels of management.

Each manager must ensure that through a constant analysis at all stages of the reproduction process additional reserves are developed in order to reduce production input and costs, and to enhance profits.

The following criteria must be taken as a basis:

-- When developing new products, processes, and technologies and transferring them into production, costs per product unit must be considerably below those of comparable products manufactured in the past.

-- Harmony between the planning of costs and the state contingents, balance shares, and sets of norms for material consumption must be safeguarded. It must be ensured that material costs are reduced more strongly, through a more economical use of power and materials on the basis of high efficiency of science and technology, than prime production costs in general. In doing so the costs of power, heating, and motor fuels must be reduced in absolute terms as compared with the plan for 1984.

-- Costs of transport, transshipping, and storage services must be reduced in absolute terms as compared with the 1984 plan, on the basis of a further optimization of transport and delivery relations.

-- Economical use of basic assets must be decisively improved through a better time utilization; depreciation costs per product unit must be reduced as a result.

-- Costs of management and administration must be reduced in absolute terms as compared with 1984.

-- Substantial reduction in the cost of working on rejects and of refinishing work, as well as in the costs of work under warranty clauses and other losses must help to effectively cut costs and to boost profits and net output.

-- Development and application of informatics to the preparation of production, to actual production, and to planning and management processes must be further expanded. It is important in all sectors of the national economy through performance comparisons to expose reserves and define measures for the most economical use possible of the available funds and resources in order to effectively assert the socialist system of thrift.

14 -- Our modern education system -- public education, professional training, and the college and vocational school system -- will be further developed in 1985 according to the plan in keeping with the growing demands in fashioning the developed socialist society.

The level of the communist education of children, pupils, apprentices, and students, the quality of education in the general educational schools, polytechnical secondary schools, in practical vocational and theoretical training, as well as in the teaching and research at universities, colleges, and technical schools must be further enhanced. The conditions of care for the children, pupils, apprentices, and students must be purposefully further developed.

Quality and effectiveness of medical and social care for the population must be increased in a planned manner. Key points in this are the further improvement of outpatient and in-hospital basic care, particularly in the large cities and agglomeration areas, the development of preventive health care and of social care by establishing slots in nurseries, old peoples, and nursery homes, as well as in homes for handicapped children and youths.

Physical culture and sports must be promoted comprehensively. The massive character of socialist physical training must be more and more comprehensively asserted in all spheres, particularly in children's and youth's sports, in leisure time, and recreational sports. The task in the area of socialist culture and the arts consists of contributing to the development of the creative activity and readiness for performance of the working people and of increasingly better meeting the increasing requirements leveled against the cultural standards. The output of books and records must focus on providing the population with a wide range of goods.

Prerequisites for an interesting fashioning of leisure time and for high standards of club work for the youth must be improved through the reconstruction and creation of youth club facilities, including facilities built by the youths themselves.

Recreation programs, particularly vacation services of the trade unions, and youth tourism, must be further developed in terms of quality and quantity through reconstruction and modernization, according to plan, of the existing facilities and through their better utilization.

Radio and television as influential mass media must further enhance their effectiveness and thus must make an essential contribution to the political-ideological orientation of the working people and to satisfying their growing spiritual-cultural needs.

II.

Drafting the 1985 plan and discussing its targets and tasks with the working people must be immediately linked with the further implementation of the SED Central Committee decision on "Measures To Further Perfect Management, Planning, and Economic Cost Accounting." With these adopted measures the combines and enterprises possess the chance to even more quickly respond to the development of productivity, to changes in demand, and to the new yardsticks for efficiency.

In working out the 1985 plan the comparison of performances as a fundamental method for the political guidance of economic processes must be purposefully applied. An analysis of input and output must be closely linked with a comparison of performances. Through a constant verification of input and output, the comparison of the performances of the best as well as through the utilization of their experiences, productivity, and efficiency reserves must be exposed, and the input of human and materialized labor must be consistently reduced.

The state tasks for drawing up the 1985 National Economic Plan are the basis for working out the 1985 plan drafts in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, institutions, and in local and central state organs. They contain the national economic requirements and the material conditions for further consistently implementing the adopted policy for the benefit of the people under conditions of sharp international class struggle.

In drawing up the 1985 National Economic Plan the main thing is to help guarantee the national economic main tasks by the work of the local organs in the production branches directly controlled by them, above all in agriculture and for the entire production in the region by creating the most favorable regional conditions. Here the prospective scientific-technological tasks and the swift application of their results in production are in the foreground. This includes a new rationalization wave by modern technology on the basis of microelectronics and robot technology. All possibilities of increasing the production of consumer goods must be likewise exhausted.

Thus for the bezirk and kreis councils the main thing is to pay attention to those criteria resulting from the comprehensive character of intensification for all economic fields. At the same time they are the determining factors for increasing the efficiency of the regional rationalization.

With the 1985 National Economic Plan the tasks for further improving the working and living conditions of the citizens in the cities and villages, in particular the high aims for building, modernizing, and maintaining apartments, have to be laid down.

The kreis councils, in cooperation with the combines and enterprises, bear a great responsibility for gaining more working people for shift work and for creating for this the necessary prerequisites in accordance with the legal stipulations, such as the guarantee of the commuter transportation, care for the children, and good living conditions.

For balancing the 1985 plan in accordance with the national economic requirements, the work in the combines and enterprises must be concentrated on keeping to the stipulated, binding state indexes in their entirety and to the norms and normative provisions on which the balances are based and on purposefully overfulfilling them. On the basis of the binding state tasks, in particular the balances, the combines must coordinate the interlacements and cooperation relations with earlier and subsequent production steps and guarantee them.

As a precondition for a thorough discussion of the aims and tasks of the 1985 plan with the working people the stipulated state tasks, in particular the qualitative indexes, must be classified according to enterprise departments, brigades, and -- when possible -- according to individual jobs. The heads in the combines and enterprises, in close cooperation with the managements of the enterprise party organizations, the trade unions, and the FDJ, must discuss the classified state tasks for 1985 before the work present the main tasks of the national economy and the enterprises including the plan sector of the working and living conditions as an inseparable element of the enterprise or combine plan. Here the experiences gained in drawing up the plan draft for science and technology that was handled earlier, must be utilized. The plan discussion is most closely linked with an efficient management of the socialist competition for fulfilling and purposefully overfulfilling the 1984 plan targets. All competition initiatives, proposals, references, criticism by the working people, and the recommendations submitted in trade union statements must be carefully evaluated and utilized for the overfulfillment of the 1984 plan for keeping to and overfulfilling the state tasks of 1985 and for preparing the 1985 Enterprise Collective Agreement. At the same time they form an important basis for working out the militant programs of the SED enterprise party organizations.

The SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of Ministers, and the FDGB National Executive Committee are firmly convinced that the GDR working people are making a worthy contribution to further successfully implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress with their proposals in the plan discussion for drawing up the 1985 National Economic Plan in connection with the comprehensive development of the socialist competition in preparing for the 35th anniversary of the GDR. The universal strengthening of the GDR by high economic performances is an important contribution to strengthening the international positions of socialism, to preserving peace, to detente and disarmament, and to improving the international situation.

BRIEFS

GREEK, SIERRA LEONE AMBASSADORS -- On Wednesday [17 May] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Antonios I. Coundakis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic; and Sorsoh Ibrahim Conteh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Sierra Leone, for their first visits. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 May 84 p 2 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO VENEZUELA -- On Thursday [10 May] Venezuelan President Dr Jaime Lusinchi received in Caracas Guenther Severin, GDR ambassador to Venezuela, for the presentation of his credentials. In the course of the subsequent talks the Venezuelan president stressed his country's interest in deepening relations with the GDR in the political, economic and cultural fields. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12/13 May 84 p 5 AU]

IRANIAN, ROMANIAN AMBASSADORS -- On Tuesday [15 May] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Dr Hamid Reza Asefi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran, for a first visit, and Dr. Gheorghe Tache, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania, for a farewell visit. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 May 84 p 2 AU]

LOSONCZI DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MONGOLIA

LD020330 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 2 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council, who paid an official friendly visit to Mongolia on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, returned to Budapest Saturday afternoon. The president of the Presidential Council was accompanied by Secretary of State Zsolt Bajnok, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers, Gabor Nagy, deputy foreign minister, and Otto Herkner, deputy foreign trade minister.

NEPSZABADSAG on Visit

LD031817 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 3 (MTI) -- Sunday's NEPSZABADSAG calls successful the official friendly visit to Mongolia of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council and member of the HSWP Political Committee, and the top-level Hungarian-Mongolian talks held during the visit.

NEPSZABADSAG points out in connection with the talks of Pal Losonczi and his host Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal:

"Little formality and much real contents characterized the attitude of the two statesmen, the politicians and experts who attended the talks. Many minor and greater problems were discussed which amount to an extended cooperation programme. The new Hungarian-Mongolian friendship and cooperation treaty signed during the visit by the top state officials of our countries, provides a framework to this cooperation."

"In this way a new link has been added to the system of relations that bridges vast distances to keep in tangible proximity the two Peoples' Republics, the Hungarian and the Mongolian one," states NEPSZABADSAG and stresses that the fundamental connecting force between the two countries is "internationalist unity, a similar judgment of future perspectives and a common direction of progress."

GASPAR-LED TU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CSSR

LD011140 Budapest MTI in English 1056 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 1 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), headed by President Sandor Gaspar, paid an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia May 27-31. Talks were held with a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions (URO) under President Karel Hoffmann.

President Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, met the delegation.

The SZOT Secretariat, headed by Sandor Gaspar and General Secretary Lajos Mehes, met the URO Secretariat led by President Karel Hoffmann May 30-31. The Hungarian Trade Union delegation has returned to Budapest.

POWER INDUSTRY MINISTERS LEAVE BUDAPEST

Soviet Minister Departs

LD030333 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 2 (MTI) -- Petr Neporozhniy, minister of electric power development and electrification of the Soviet UNION, who visited Hungary on the invitation of Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi, left Budapest Saturday. The Soviet minister gave a lecture at the energy development symposium in Balatonfured and visited the Paks nuclear powerwork. With his host, he held talks on topical questions of cooperation between the two ministries. Petr Neporozhniy met Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

Polish Minister Departs

LD030336 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 2 (MTI) -- Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power industry of Poland, who visited Hungary on the invitation of Hungarian Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi and gave a lecture at the energy development symposium in Balatonfured, left Hungary on Saturday. Piotrowski and Laszlo Kapolyi held talks on topical questions of cooperation between the two ministries. The ministers signed an inter-state protocol on extending the operation of Haldex joint Hungarian-Polish mining enterprise until the year 2000. Czeslaw Piotrowski met Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

ARMAND HAMMER GIVES LECTURE, SIGNS AGREEMENT

LD030304 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 1 (MTI) -- Armand Hammer, president of the Board of Directors of Occidental Petroleum Corporation, visited Hungary from May 31 to June 1 on the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai.

Talks were held on the further development of trade and production cooperation with Hungarian companies and the world economic and financial situation. Armand Hammer met Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, and several senior businessmen.

Armand Hammer gave a lecture at the international energetical symposium "The Future of Coal and Energetical Strategies" in Balatonfured. An agreement was signed on OPC technical advisory service to geological research in Hungary by Armand Hammer and managers of the National Petroleum and Gas Trust and "Chemokomplex" foreign trade company. The president of the board left Hungary Friday.

LAZAR, KOROM, CZINEGE MEET SRV DEFENSE MINISTER

LD011728 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Today Gyorgy Lazar received the Vietnamese minister of national defense. Army General Van Tien Dung is staying in our country at the head of a military delegation. Present at the discussion of the premier and the general was Mihaly Korom, secretary of the Central Committee and Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense.

The Vietnamese minister of national defense presented high state decorations to three Hungarian military schools, in recongition of the successful help provided for the training of Vietnamese officers. The Presidential Council granted high decorations to Vietnamese generals, for the strengthening of the two countries' military relations. Army General Van Tien Dung received The Order of the Red Banner in parliament building from Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council.

Official Visit Ends

LD021816 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 2 (MTI) -- The Vietnamese military delegation led by Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party CC and minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, concluded their official friendly visit to Hungary.

The minister of national defence of the friendly country held talks at the Hungarian Ministry of Defence on questions concerning both Armies and possibilities of developing cooperation. The delegation visited military troops and training institutes to study training-educational work in the Hungarian People's Army and the results of socialist construction work. Van Tien Dung met Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Vietnamese military delegation left Hungary Saturday. Army General Van Tien Dung and his family are spending their annual holidays in Hungary as guests of the Hungarian People's Army.

LAZAR RECEIVES BADEN-WURTTEMBERG LEADER

LD011141 Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 1 (MTI) -- Today Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar met Lothar Spaeth, prime minister of Baden-Wurttemberg, who visited Hungary on the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai.

During the visit, Lothar Spaeth met Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

Lothar Spaeth held talks with Ministers Peter Varkonyi of foreign affairs, Peter Veress of foreign trade, Laszlo Kapolyi of industry and Bela Kopeczi of education and culture. The discussions covered Hungary's economic, industrial, commercial and cultural relations with the FRG, and possibilities for the expansion of cooperation with companies in Baden-Wurttemberg.

Lothar Spaeth left Hungary Friday.

BRIEFS

NEW SUDANESE ENVOY -- Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, received on Monday, 14 May, 'Awad al-Karim Fadlallah, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, who presented his credentials. Present at the event was Robert Garai, deputy foreign minister, [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 May 84 p 8 AU]

WORKER-PARTY DISCUSSIONS PRIOR TO LODZ PLENUM

LD022248 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw, 1 June -- On the eve of the 16th PUWP CC Plenum, due to start tomorrow in the textile city of Lodz, members of party central authorities met today with worker crews of the Lodz industrial work. The meetings reflected the consolidation and development of the lasting worker ties between party and state authorities and the working class.

Preparation for the 16th plenum which will play host to over 800 representatives of worker crews from all part of the country, both party members and those with no party affiliation, were connected with a direct consultation with the working class on the items which will be put on the agenda.

Discussions firmly stressed the issues concerning social justice, referred to the struggle against cunning, parasitism, absenteeism, bungle, spoof, pointed to the need for creating a proper employment policy on a nationwide scale. Talks also pointed to the necessity to work out flexible pay systems which would take into account specific conditions of every work establishment, and which would be favourable for the country, for raising productivity.

Participants in discussions also referred to issues of the implementation of the economic reform, and pointed to the still not effective enough struggle against inflation. They also expressed concern about the development of the international situation, stressing the need to permanently take up efforts in favour of preserving peace.

Subject to discussion was also the issue of social awareness which considerably determines the resolution of economic dilemmas. The discussion voiced a conviction that the plenum will be an important party talk with workers about their role in the country's socio-economic life, as well as about their own problems.

Another important topic of discussion was the issue of youth upbringing.

Meetings directly preceding the 16th plenum were held in 44 Lodz factories.

Workers Question Leaders

LD012116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The participants in the 16th plenum of the party Central Committee, which opens tomorrow, today visited 44 Lodz enterprises, large and small, textile, electrical, machine, and chemical. Problems of the working class will be the subject of the plenum; therefore, both the members of the Politburo and the Central Committee and the workers of various professions and specializations from various parts of the country -- party and nonparty members who have been invited to Lodz -- spent many hours discussing problems that are currently of the greatest significance for the working class in Lodz and in Poland. Our reporters took part in these quite unconventional, frank meetings that have been held in no way out of politeness. They listened to what was being said and asked for first impressions. I would like you all to witness this. Let us begin with the cotton industry works named after the defenders of peace.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Party Central Committee, held a long and frank conversation with workers from the cotton industry works named after the defenders of peace.

[Barcikowski] I lost my way; when they told me it was the district of Widzew, I thought it was really in Widzew; instead, the factory is in the city center.

[Unidentified worker] I am working in the knitting department. It is very noisy here, and what is really awful is that we have to work a three-shift system. It is too much to have to work on a three-shift system for so many years; one is really finished.

[Barcikowski] But tell me, how are we going to get the cloth?

[Worker] All right comrade, but why are younger people not joining the works?

[Barcikowski] Wherever we go to a factory, everyone says that there are not enough people to work; when we go to a shop, they say there are not enough goods. [sentence indistinct]

[Worker] We are really working very hard, as much as we can.

[Barcikowski] Well, we had to ask the miners to work on Sundays....

[Worker] Comrade, you can appeal to us as well, but do not promise us things first and then not keep your promises....

[Barcikowski] Come on [dajcie spokoj] do not say such things.

[Reporter] The Skogar leather works in Lodz was selected by a Politburo member, worker from Radom, Zofia Grzyb.

[Grzyb] Good morning.

[Unidentified worker] I have been working in the tannery plant; I have been working in this factory for 40 years.

[Grzyb] I used to work in the tannery myself. In Radoskor. That is why I find it interesting. You know that we are going to (?be) at the plenum where we shall disucss the affairs of the working classes and problems of the working people. What do you think we should mention at the plenum? What decisions should be made? After all, we are your delegates and through our mouths you can say what you think here, comrades.

[Worker] Not for me; you must speak for the young. I have everything.

[Grzyb] What do young people want?

[Worker] Well, the flats; they are obsessed with flats.

[Grzyb] How long does one wait for a flat here in Lodz?

[Second worker] It depends; 14 to 16 years.

[Third worker] You must get rid of the lines.

[Grzyb] I would very much like this to happen.

[Third worker] We work very hard here.

[Grzyb] It would be nice if all the factories worked so hard.

[Reporter] Let us move on to the Femina works in Lodz. Member of the Politburo, Comrade Albin Siwak:

[Siwak] This is our contact with the working classes. After all, we are devoting the plenum to the matters of the working class. Therefore, all the contacts are extremely important to the party. One could say that this is a kind of a discussion before the plenum. We started with the premise that it is necessary to explain issues earlier, before the debates at the plenum, to hold discussions in an ordinary workers' language, without dressing things up too much and by putting things directly, about what the working classes want, what worries the working classes, what are the problems. [Words indistinct] We want to listen and, as a leadership, to tell them what we can promise and what we cannot promise. In total, one could say that everything depends on good disciplined work by the working class and on wise leadership.

What I am saying is that the working class in its mass has matured enough to want to take into their own hands their working-class socialist system. This is a wonderful phenomenon that the people are joining in to do this. The plenum will probably confirm the class character of our political system.

[Reporter] Difficult conversations, right at the factory machines, and absolutely without beating round the bush, were conducted by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda in the (Famotex) works in Pabianice.

[Unidentified worker] Wages are small; everything is going up and for nearly 5 years we have had no pay increases, just a few recompense payments, and that is all. All right, we have a bonus, but when we move on to working above plan, then we have only a small bonus.

[Szalajda] More could be produced here.

[Worker] Absolutely not. No chance.

[Szalajda] How do you imagine, madam, that you can therefore earn more?

[Second worker] We are hard-working women, mothers, wives who have to look after our homes. If I spend 20 or more hours extra in the factory, I automatically cannot look after my home. Who will do it then? We have no more strength; that is that. That is tough, but we have no more strength.

[Szalajda] But I have the right to ask you, because I understand these things. I also have a home, and my wife also works, maybe in different conditions. But please answer this: Are you expecting, madam, from us, the government or party leadership, to print more money so that there are empty shelves in the shops again? We must look for a solution, where money can be earned, and not just given.

[Worker] Mr Premier, I am a woman who is just 40. Please look at my swollen hands. I am not taking any sick leave because I simply cannot afford to take sick leave. I work all year long. I work all year without a single day off sick. I had to bandage my other hand because otherwise I would not have been able to touch the machinery. How on earth can I do any overtime? I simply have no more strength to work a normal shift.

[Szalajda] Well, this is a difficult issue. Machinery must be modernized to make work easier, so that for the same money one can work in better and easier conditions. The conditions here are awful.

[Worker] The spinning yarn is awful, of terrible quality.

[Szalajda] All I can tell you is that we came here to Lodz, we are holding the plenum here, and we asked the workers to attend it. We are coming here to be able to deal with this. We shall think how to produce more and how people can earn more. [end recording]

This is how much has been recorded. Honest and truthful recording, although the reports were of course in excerpts and not in full.

16TH PZPR PLENUM MEETS 2-3 JUNE IN LODZ

Plenum Agenda

LD021119 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0655 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Excerpts] This is Warsaw radio. The time is 0855. In a moment we shall be going over to Lodz, and we shall have a relay from the first part of the debates of the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. For the first time Polish radio will relay the course of the proceedings.

The agenda of debate, which is to last 2 days, envisages the Politburo's report entitled "To Further Consolidate the Leading Role of the Working Class in Socialist Construction in Poland," and the Council of Ministers' report entitled "The Collective's Role in the Implementation of Economic Tasks." We will hear both these reports in our relay. Subsequently there will be discussion and resolutions will be passed. The plenum will deal with workers' problems. That is why 800 party and nonparty representatives of work forces have been invited to take part in the plenum proceedings.

Why is it that the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum is taking place in Lodz? Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Lodz PZPR Committee, attempted to answer this question in an interview for PAP. He stated, among other things: There are many reasons for this. The style and methods of our party's work are changing. We want to consistently present the problems of party life to the working class directly, and we will be doing this. Together with the working class we will tackle the most important problems of our country's everyday life. This is the fundamental issue. The working-class nature of our city also was decisively significant in the choice of our town as the venue for the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, for Lodz has abundant class and revolutionary traditions. This is a token of recognition for the industriousness of Lodz' working class -- women in particular, for they combine the hardships of work with their duties as mothers, wives, and organizers of daily life.

In the meantime, the hall of the Grand Theater in Lodz has now filled up. The 2 days of proceedings will be held here. Side by side with members and alternate members of the Politburo, members of the Central Committee, and government representatives, the guests of the plenum have taken their seats. They represent all the voivodships and regions of the country and various skills and professions. Today, in this hall, their voice will assume particular importance.

Those assembled in the hall are now cordially welcoming the members of the highest party authorities and Wojciech Jaruzelski, the first secretary, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, who have taken their seats in the Presidium of the session.

In a moment Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski will open the plenum proceedings.

Summary of Government Report

LD021324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Excerpts] This is Lodz. The 16th plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee opened at 0900 this morning. Participants in the plenum listened today to two reports: The Politburo report and the Council of Ministers report.

The government's report consisted of five parts: The first described the conditions in the economy, and a very dynamic analysis of the phenomena which are occuring was presented; the second presented the assumptions and state of implementation of the anti-inflation and savings programs; the third part dealt with the quality of production; the fourth, with external and internal factors; and the final part dealt with further prospects for the development of Poland. All this was from the point of view of workers' collectives, organizations active in work enterprises, self-managements and trade unions. Let me quote just one example. Complaints about price increases and pressure to increase wages are quite common. With a correct assumption that good work deserves good pay, let us contrast two facts. The Pabianice Factory making drainage equipment achieved a productivity increase of 22.5 percent with a simultaneous increase in average wage by 11 percent. This is a correct relation. But Agroment of Plock, for example, has reduced its productivity by 17 percent compared with last year, while wages are higher by 41.3 percent. That is why workers' collectives and managements must devote more attention to shaping correct economic relations. There are reserves in the capabilities of our economy, there are reserves in people, in the working class. We must see the role of workers' collectives in implementing economic tasks against this background.

After listening to the reports, the participants began their debate. Already in the first speeches the speakers tackled many issues presented in the reports, mainly the economic reform and difficulties in implementing the economic reform. Such difficulties, it was stated, result not only from objective reasons linked with the crisis but also from subjective reasons, including insufficient understanding of the principles of the reform just as lack of knowledge of a subject often causes dislike for the subject. Shortage of labor is an acute problem for the factories, it was said. Difficulties in achieving full employment cause various workers to feel that they are working better and more productively while the work forces as a whole cannot cope with implementation of planned tasks, because not all the positions are filled and when the brigades are not fully staffed it is not always possible to organize work well. This does not mean, however, that work is organized properly everywhere.

The speakers also shared their concern that the burden of the crisis has not been spread evenly, expressing the view that most of the burden is borne by the working class in large industrial centers. They spoke about the need for more effective struggle against profiteering and parasitism and supported the initiative to create a workers and peasants inspectorate. The speakers expressed satisfaction with the form of the present plenum which invited nonparty workers to its deliberations, and also with yesterday's meetings at the work enterprises in Lodz. These meetings allowed the discussion of many problems yesterday, in direct contacts between plenum participants and the workers.

Right now there is a break in the proceedings. The plenum will resume at 1530 and the debate will continue. In a dozen or so minutes, in the corridors of the plenum, meetings of plenum participants with heads of Central Committee departments and representatives of various ministries will begin.

Workers Complain to Ministers

LD021507 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Correspondent report from Lodz]

[Excerpts] Here is the plenum hall, where, after the lunch break, debate of the PZPR Central Committee plenum has resumed. So far three speakers have taken the floor. During the lunch break, meetings were held in the Teatr Wielki building with members of the government and heads of the Central Committee departments. I listened to conversations in some of the groups. Minister Wladyslaw Baka was asked for instance, how much more could production be increased and how much more could productivity be increased. After all, there were some limits. Here was his reply: Production and productivity could continue to be increased in many sectors of our economy, and no limits could be seen so far. Work enterprises must, however, consider the matter of such limits. They could be overcome by modernization and technological progress. Unfortunately, said Minister Baka, management is not very interested in technological progress which should become an everyday issue, as otherwise we shall continue to be behind, far behind the world progress and barriers will appear.

I listened to conversations with Minister Krasinski [minister for prices]. I do not need to convince you, ladies and gentlemen, that these were very emotional conversations. Among other things, the minister was told that it was his fault, and the fault of his ministry, that a worker who works 8 hours has just enough income to support with difficulty a family of four. The minister answered that people are responsible for the size of their families and that they should consider whether they could afford to feed their children. He then cited his own background which was very convincing.

Minister of Youth Affairs Andrzej Ornat was visited, among others, by representatives of youth unions. They said they needed funding. The minister responded that if they wanted funding then they must not count on him but on themselves and must get such funds by working.

Nonparty Workers Participate

LD021544 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Dispatch from Lodz by Jerzy Malczynski]

[Text] Two main reports were delivered before noon. Now a debate is in progress. During a break in the debate, meetings were held with representatives of the Council of Ministers and high-ranking Central Committee officials. Also held were the first meetings of the Resolutions Commission of the 16th plenum. Here it is worth saying that this 70-strong commission includes 32 participants of the plenum who are not members or deputy members of the Central Committee. In this group there are 17 workers who are not party members. This is the first time in the history of our party that nonparty people are taking part in the preparations of the plenum documents.

An anonymous poll has been distributed among the participants of the plenum. In it the respondents can express their views on the fundamental issues concerning the role and activities of the party. Here are some examples of matters raised: Do you think that the party is concerned with interests of the working class? Do you think that since the ninth congress the influence of the workers on the policy of the party and the state has increased? Are you in favor of creating a workers and peasants' inspectorate and how should it deal with what?

A number of questions concerns various professional group privileges: [word indistinct], maternity leave. There is also a question about work competition. Also a question about increasing quality of production and a question whether provisions should be made for greater participation of the working class and peasant youth in the higher education centers and how should it be done? What do you think about the proposal to send leading workers to study there? These are just some examples. I quoted them in order to show how wide ranging and many-sided the workers' debate is at the plenum.

Press Hails Plenum

LD021648 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw, 2 June -- Referring to the presence at the 16th Plenum of the PUWP CC opened today of some 800 party and non-party workers from all over Poland who have been invited although they are not members of the Central Committee, the government newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA said that "such a workers' forum at the top level of the country's political authority crowns the process of progressing tightening of the bond between the party and working class.

"A broad and ever broader inclusion of the working class into the system of political and economic work of the authorities comes as an imperative of the programme set by the 9th congress of the party.

"Workers scrutinize the Polish reality with particular incisiveness and they notice whatever there seems incorrect, improper, and what blocks or hinders putting practical meaning into commonly accepted principles of socialism," the paper added. "No one conceals today that at the present level of the socialist building in Poland, there are still serious contradictions in the nation, resulting from certain social inequalities, which in addition are considerably aggravated by the crisis," the paper said.

"The awareness of serious problems in the Polish reality crystallizes the attitudes of commitment and selflessness among the working class, and generates criticism of and disagreement to things which hinder the country's moving out of the crisis," it said.

Commenting on today's plenum, Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stressed the ever present significance and "outright essential importance" of maintaining a close bond with the working class. It added: "The present practice of the social and political life in Poland confirms the party's care for everyday, working, and not occasional, carrying into life of the tasks which ensue from this. [sentence as received]

"Every day scores of meetings are held which review issues of national and local character. Just a few days ago, we witnessed trade unionists' conference and discussion which was concrete and not neglectful of difficulties. The ongoing 16th plenum of the Central Committee is another expression of this style of the party's political work which becomes increasingly permanent," ZOLNIERZ concluded.

First Day Ends

LD022038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Excerpts] We have already reported extensively on the Polish Radio first program, a 2-day plenary session of the Central Committee of the PZPR devoted to the role and significance of the working class in the party and the state which began in Lodz today. The plenary discussion and the first day of debates have now ended at the plenum of the party Central Committee in Lodz. The debates will be resumed at 0900 tomorrow.

Jaruzelski Chairs 2d Day

LD031032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum resumed in Lodz at 0900. Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is chairing the session. General Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of the interior and candidate member of the Politburo, is delivering a speech.

Appeal, Resolution Adopted

LD031546 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Let us return to today's afternoon debate: After concluding the discussion in which 38 participants rose to speak, both Central Committee members and invited guests who were often nonparty members participating in the plenum unanimously adopted an appeal to the public concerning the election to the people's councils, and the 16th plenum resolution.

The appeal reads: In a democratic way, and according to the new electoral law, candidates for councillors were put forward. Among them are representatives of all milieus and professional groups. We elect councillors, our representatives who in the coming few years will decide important issues for every inhabitant of cities and countryside, the appeal reads. The way in which excessive powers and possibilities of activity given by the new law on people's councils and territorial self-government are to be put into everyday use will depend on them. The appeal reads in conclusion: The participants of the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum appeal to peasants, workers, and intelligentsia, to all working people, and to the whole of society for universal participation in the election. It is the civic and patriotic duty of every Pole, and a measure of responsibility for the favorable development of the country, for its secure and independent existence.

The other document adopted by the participants in the 16th plenum is a resolution concerning the consolidation of the working class' leading role in building socialism in Poland. The resolution reads: the participants in the 16th plenum -- members of the party central authority, workers, party and nonparty members, representatives of all workers milieus -- state: Under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party, the working class in Poland carried out the socialist revolution and together with all progressive forces of the nation it extricated the country from backwardness and the destruction of war, it led the country on the path of modern development, and made the material and cultural advancement of the whole nation possible. We have not avoided errors and difficulties in our development to date, but we are overcoming them consistently. The party aims at the persistent elimination of the sources of difficulties and errors from our public, political, and economic life.

The adopted resolution states that the participants in the 16th Central Committee plenum consider it necessary that tangible actions such as shaping the class awareness of the workers, widening the working class' participation in culture and education, creating microsocieties in factories, increasing young people's activeness, and increasing the reproductive role of the working class should be undertaken to further consolidate the role of the working class in building socialism.

The 16th Central Committee plenum also adopted a resolution that reads: The PZPR Central Committee makes it incumbent upon the Politburo to work out, as of the end of July this year, a plan for the implementation of tasks arising from the adopted resolution and to consult on it with the work force of certain enterprises. The Central Committee obliges the Politburo to adopt this plan in October this year, and subsequently to systematically control its implementation.

The experience arising from the implementation of the decisions of the 16th open Central Committee plenum concerning the consolidation of the leading role of the working class in the party and the state will be used in working out a prospective PZPR program, the Central Committee resolution emphasized.

Call for People To Vote

LD031812 Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 3 June -- In a democratic way, in tune with the new electoral law, society selected candidates for councillors. They come from all milieux and professional groups and represent all forces of the socialist renewal and patriotic rebirth.

We shall elect councillors, our representatives who will have a say, in the coming years, on matters important to all citizens. It will be up to them to decide on the way of putting into daily practice the broad powers and possibilities of action embodied in the new law on the system of people's council and territorial self-government. It is also them who will decide on the materialisation of electoral programmes, aimed to improve living conditions of local communities.

Participants in the 16th PUWP CC Plenum call on workers, peasants and intelligentsia, on all working people, entire society for a widespread participation in the elections that is every Pole's civic and patriotic duty, the measures of responsibility for the country's favourable development, for its safe and independent existence.

Mokrzyszczak Interviewed

LD031944 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] [Reporter] After the passing of the documents at the party plenum in Lodz, we invited Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee to be interviewed. He participated in the work of the Commission for Resolutions.

[Unidentified interviewer] Apart from the appeal on the people's council elections, the plenum also passed a resolution of the participants in the open 16th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee on strengthening the leading role of the working class in the building of socialism in Poland. Please give us a brief outline of that document.

[Mokrzyszczak] Brief, that means difficult. Because the plenum lasted as short a time as possible, we have written into the resolution matters of further strengthening the leading role of the working class in the building of socialism in Poland and we have divided it into separate sections, the first being influence on the activity of the state [word indistinct] We see a great role for the working class in the people's councils for which the working class (?will be) represented by such a large number (?of its) candidates. The second section is the trade unions and their role. We define there [word indistinct] but also responsibility for what happens in the factories, for creating the proper climate in the factory.

The role of the self-government: an immensely important direction of [words indistinct] management of the working class. Here, too, we have the appropriate section of the resolution, [word indistinct] stressing the great supervisory role of the working class. There will also be the appropriate paragraph about proposing for consultation the draft assumptions of the worker-peasant inspectorate. We have one problem here: a small number of invited workers, half not belonging to any party. We divided that resolution up into its main and directional aspects and, in the final part, we define the tasks [words indistinct] of the Central Committee for our party organizations. It is closely linked with what was said in the Politburo report but [words indistinct] our remarks and observations are also relevant, from the meetings in Lodz factories.

Jaruzelski Closes Plenum

LD031427 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Report by unidentified correspondent from the PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Lodz]

[Text] We are now going over to Lodz. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, this is Lodz on the air. The proceedings of the 16th plenum of the party's Central Committee are nearing completion.

It was a workers' plenum. For the first time it took place here in Lodz, city of proletarian and working class traditions.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party's Central Committee, is now delivering the closing speech.

Touching on the 2 days of debates now coming to an end, General Jaruzelski called them a very useful conference raised to a high level, that of the Central Committee; it was a great consultation on the most important matters, a kind of workers' parliament.

The discussions, and the opinions and suggestions voiced during the discussions, the numerous meetings with government members and issues to be dealt with arising therefrom, the replies to the poll given to all plenum participants by the Central Committee -- all this will be examined and analyzed thoroughly.

Workers' opinion and views, expressed here, in this hall, will provide guidelines for further activities of the party and state authorities.

The working class, said Wojciech Jaruzelski, must feel that it is an unchallenged master in its own country. This principle is a fundamental one; it is the most vital need of socialism. It is, therefore, necessary to answer the question: How is the real influence of the working people upon the process of governing and management to be increased? How is the princple of social justice to be translated into reality? How is the feeling of working class' dignity and self-awareness to be strengthened? How can this class' social and cultural advancement be deepened?

The party reflects and implements the will of the workers. Our most important duty is to be among the people and to pay heed to what they have got to say. This plenary session -- and what a fruitful session it has been -- was a form of close contact with people who work hard and selflessly.

Majka News Conference

LD040956 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0030 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jun -- PAP reports: On the evening of 3 June, at a news conference held in the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw, Jerzy Majka, head of the Information Department of the PZPR Central Committee, briefed foreign and Polish journalists on the major aspects of the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum which ended its work in Lodz on 3 June.

J. Majka underlined that the invitation to 800 workers from all over Poland to take part in the work of the plenum, half of them nonparty, is without precedent in the practice of PZPR leadership sessions. He also drew attention to the multifaceted nature of the 16th plenum: ideological, political, and economic.

All those participating in the discussion, J. Majka said, commented that the PZPR is increasingly fully expressing the vital interests of the working class and is its sole political representative. During the sessions emphasis was placed upon the importance of further strengthening the alliance between peasant and worker.

Participation in people's councils is a concrete form of the growing role of the working people in governing the state and reinforcing the popular power. J. Majka drew attention to the fact that industrial workers make up 57 percent of the candidates for the new councils in towns and industrial centers, and in villages, people engaged in agriculture predominate.

There was wide discussion at the plenum of the proposal for expanding at industrial enterprises and in separate branches of the economy a system of public consultations on topics of interest for the given workers' movement. There was also discussion of the importance of reinforcing trade union structures and workers' self-management by coordinating local, factory interests with nationwide interests.

J. Majka cited figures testifying to the role of the working class in People's Poland. There are 8 million industrial workers, and 11 million in socialized industry as a whole. Together with their families workers make up 60 percent of the entire populations. The plenum advocated strengthening the link of workers both with peasants and with the intelligentsia. It pointed out that one of the forthcoming plenary sessions of the PZPR Central Committee will be devoted to the problem of the intelligentsia.

The 16th Central Committee plenum was distinguished by the rational approach of its participants to the terms of overcoming the crisis. There were no good wishes, just recognition of the fact that without a growth in output it will be impossible to achieve rapid progress. Numerous participants in the discussion stressed the great significance of the fraternal assistance intended to help Poland overcome the existing difficulties, which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries rendered.

During the sittings a great deal of attention was devoted to raising the effectiveness of the struggle against crime and all forms of social pathology. It was proposed that consultations should be held in the working environment on the topic of setting up a peasant-worker inspectorate.

Answering questions from foreign correspondents, J. Majka firmly rejected any conjectures to the effect that harsh criticism at the plenum of dishonest artisans and firms of foreigners of Polish origin, and of speculators, heralds the elimination of the private sector. Nobody formulated such proposals either at the plenum or at the recent meeting between trade union officials and representatives of the authorities, the party Central Committee spokesman declared.

The journalists were interested in expanding party ranks. J. Majka stressed that at present very high criteria face candidates seeking to join the party. Every month several thousand people submit applications to join the PZPR. It is an especially eloquent fact that many workers who left the party ranks, are also now declaring their wish to return to the party. The decision on this matter depends on their local party organizations.

WALESA, 40 OTHERS NOT VOTING IN JUN 17 ELECTIONS

LD011506 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 1 Jun -- Forty-one Polish citizens have notified the chairman of the State Election Board that they would abstain from voting in the June 17 elections to the people's councils.

They are Zbigniew Belz, Edward Borowski, Tadeusz Chmielewski, Andrzej Dudek, Lech Dymarski, Edward Dziemidowicz, Jerzy Filbrych, Maciej Jankowski, Jerzy Jastrzebowski, Stefan Junkiewicz, Stefan Jurczuk, Tadeusz Kesy, Stanislaw Kocjan, Antoni Kopaczewski, Stefan Korejwo, Stanislaw Krupka, Andrzej Kuzniar, Marian Kwiecinski, Jacek Marchewczyk, Michal Masior, Jacek Merkel, Pawel Michalak, Boguslaw Mikus, Henryk Napieralski, Wlodzimierz Nawara, Dr. Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Andrzej Piesiak, Antoni Pietkiewicz, Michal Powrozny, Grazyna Przybylska-West, Janusz Rejdych, Jan Sek, Waclaw Sikora, Antoni Stawikowski, Boguslaw Szybalski, Antoni Tokarczuk, Lech Walesa, Jan Waszkiewicz, Stanislaw Wadolowski, Jan Winnik, Andrzej Zarach.

The above citizens also said in their message that they would stand up to reprisals which they expect in this connection.

CUBA'S BOHEMIA CARRIES JARUZELSKI STATEMENT

AU311725 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 May 84 p 7

[Text] PAP -- "Socialism Is Strengthening Itself in Poland" -- that is the title under which the Cuban weekly BOHEMIA on 25 May carries a statement by Premier and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, on the ties joining both fraternal countries. The editors describe General Jaruzelski's statement as a "special message full of friendship and faith in the future, and addressed to all Cubans." The statement is furnished with photographs of the general. The weekly also carries his biography and a report on a meeting with him written by BOHEMIA special correspondent Hugo Rius.

OLSZOWSKI TO VISIT MONGOLIA, DRA IN JUNE

LD031759 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Governments of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Mongolian People's Republic, Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, is to pay visits to these states in the second part of June.

ON COMRADELY SETTLING OF INTRABLOC DIFFERENCES

AU041000 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Jun 84 p 6

[Article by A Campeanu, ninth in the series "Fundamental Objectives of the Foreign Policy Pursued by Our Country and Its President, Nicolae Ceausescu," entitled "Friendship, Solidarity, and Many-Sided Cooperation With All the Socialist Countries -- at the Center of All of Romania's International Activities" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE RCP, THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA, HAVE ALWAYS HAD AND FIRMLY HAVE AT THE CENTER OF THEIR ACTIVITIES THE PERMANENT DEVELOPMENT OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND MANY-SIDED COOOERATION WITH ALL THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. WE GIVE PRIDE OF PLACE TO STRENGTHENING RELATIONS WITH THE NEIGHBORING SOCIALIST COUNTRIES -- AND WE ARE FIRMLY DETERMINED TO DO THE UTMOST IN THE FUTURE TOO IN ORDER TO EXPAND RELATIONS OF GOOD-NEIGHBORLINESS, COOPERATION, AND SOLIDARITY WITH THESE COUNTRIES. -- NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

As a conclusive expression of THE DIALECTICAL UNITY BETWEEN THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY of our party and state, one of the DEFINING AND PERMANENT characteristics of Romania's international activity in its 40 years of freedom is the consistency with which it gives pride of place to the DEVELOPMENT OF FRIENDSHIP AND MANY-SIDED COOPERATION WITH ALL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. This is a guideline that shows the continuity of the long-standing traditions of the revolutionary working class movement in Romania, its solidarity with the struggle of progressive forces everywhere for national and social liberation. After the historic act of 23 August 1944 and the takeover of power by the working people, the development of friendship and solidarity with the peoples that have embarked on the path of socialism and communism become a STATE POLICY as inscribed in the programmatic documents of the RCP, and strongly reaffirmed in all the party congresses and national party conferences. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has always acted and continues to act with unflagging energy in this respect and he further stresses the historical importance of the strong cooperation WITH AND AMONG ALL the socialist countries in order to achieve the great revolutionary gains in which they are engaged and to increase their role in international life in their struggle for progress and to ensure peace and strengthen the security of the peoples.

Extensive Cooperation on a Multilateral Basis

The extensive activity of our party and state for developing friendship and cooperation with socialist countries in many fields of activity arises from such things as the common character of the system, the ideology and major aims that form the objective bases of the relations of friendship, and the indestructible ties of cooperation and solidarity.

Romania has always paid special attention to dialogue at the highest level, which has proved to be of decisive importance in stimulating cooperation. The years after the ninth party congress, years of the most intensive political activity in this respect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu had, in Bucharest and during visits abroad or at international meetings, many meetings with party and state leaders from other socialist countries, meetings that opened up new and wide prospects for cooperation and solidarity and gave them ever wider dimensions.

A telling expression of the concern for providing the best possible juridical-political framework for cooperation is the conclusion of treaties of friendship and cooperation with various socialist countries, of joint declarations and joint communiques at the highest level.

These are highly significant documents that provide for a wide opening for many-sided ties with the respective states. While fulfilling the provisions of these documents, the friendly relations between the RCP and the communist and workers parties of the other socialist countries have developed vigorously and they have played an essential part in the expansion of their ties. At the same time contacts between parliaments, and mass and public organizations, on a governmental level and so on have also increased.

As part of the intensified relations with all socialist countries, the RCP and the Romanian state have given priority to the strengthening of cooperation with its neighboring socialist countries, the Soviet Union in particular. And no doubt it is a matter of great satisfaction that today Romania has relations of lasting friendship with all neighboring countries, which enables it to make common use of the economic and scientific-technical potential, and is advantageous for drawing closer together geographically in general, and cooperating in the struggle to ensure peace and security on this continent and throughout the world.

Romania has also developed contacts with the other socialist countries in Europe. In keeping with the same high-principled guideline, the RCP and the Romanian state have steadily attached great significance to the development of cooperation with the People's Republic of China, and have worked for the expansion of relations with the other socialist countries in Asia and Latin America.

Ascending Course of Economic Relations

Romania's good relations with the socialist countries also find significant materialization in the steadily ascending course of economic and technical-scientific cooperation. In the period following the Ninth RCP Congress (1965) alone, THE VOLUME OF EXCHANGE WITH THESE COUNTRIES GREW SIXFOLD, AND THEY ACCOUNT FOR 53 PERCENT OF ALL ROMANIA'S INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONTACTS. Some 270 agreements on economic and technical-scientific cooperation are currently in effect and the volume of exchanges is expected to double in a number of cases in this 5-year period. Improved forms of cooperation have also been extended, of special significance in this respect being the joint implementation of important economic projects as well as the deepening of specialization of and cooperation in production.

We are currently in the process of achieving a number of substantial activities of this kind intended to ensure the better use of our production capacity, and our technical and technological potential in important branches of our industry. Bearing in mind the important role played by the socialist countries in the international economy, and their scientific and technical potential, Romania and its president have constantly pointed out the significance of strengthening cooperation with these countries within CEMA as well, a body that is called upon to provide for the more rapid progress of each national economy, for the resolution, through concerted efforts, of various economic problems in the member-countries as well as the gradual equalization of their levels of development.

Romania has also worked for the broadening of the exchange of cultural assets, and the role it plays in cooperation in the fields of culture, the arts, education, and the mass information media in order to make known the achievements and preoccupations of the peoples who are building the new social system and to strengthen the friendship among them is well known.

The Unbreakable Basis of Cooperation; New Principles of Relations

While intensely working for the expansion of relations with all socialist countries, the RCP and Nicolae Ceausescu have always stressed the need for the strong assertion of the superiority of RELATIONS AMONG SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, AND THE FACT THAT THEY ARE AND MUST BE RADICALLY DIFFERENT FROM AND OPPOSED TO THOSE GENERATED BY IMPERIALISM, which are characterized by inequity, encroachment and diktat, pressure and the domination of the weak by the strong. Starting from dialectical and historical materialism as well as from the essence of building the new system the RCP AND ROMANIAN STATE HAVE CONSTANTLY GROUNDED THEIR RELATIONS WITH ALL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ON THE PRINCIPLES OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY, EQUAL RIGHTS, NONINTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS, RECIPROCAL ADVANTAGE AND COMRADELY MUTUAL ASSISTANCE. Facts have proved the truth steadily advocated by the RCP that only such principles are likely to provide the most favorable conditions for each socialist nation's progress, as well as for the development of friendly and productive cooperation, for the consolidation of the socialist countries' solidarity and cohesion.

Romania has taken these norms as a basis for its SPECIFIC PRACTICES OF ACTION IN THE APPROACH AND SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEMS THAT HAVE OCCURRED AMONG THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, PRACTICES THAT ARE IN FULL ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATURE OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST RELATIONS. In this way Romania has proceeded from the fact that, given the great diversity of conditions in which the new system is being built, it is inevitable for differing opinions and viewpoints to occur in the way of solving questions related to socialist construction or in assessing international developments. However, they must in no way become sources of tension and affect the friendly and cooperative relations among the respective countries or lead to mutual reproaches. On the contrary, IT IS NECESSARY AND QUITE POSSIBLE FOR DIFFERENCE OF OPINION TO BE SETTLED IN A COMRADELY WAY, THROUGH CONSULTATIONS AND NEGOTIATIONS, THROUGH TALKS AMONG PARTIES AND LEADERSHIPS, starting from the will to clarify matters and find mutually acceptable solutions, and placing mankind's major interests above all else.

Uniting word and deed, our country has unswervingly militated for differences of opinion to be overcome, for a constructive solution to any problem, the building up of confidence and the normalization of relations, and the consolidation of unity and solidarity of all the countries building the new system. Taking strict observance of these principles as a basis, without any deviation or derogation from them, Romania has broadly developed its relations with all socialist countries, without exception, which is a constant element of its foreign policy and telling proof of the rectitude and fruitfulness of the high-principled orientation pursued by the RCP and our state.

Showing steady concern for the development of contacts with and among socialist countries, the RCP secretary general has always attached great importance to A CORRECT APPROACH TO THE NATIONAL-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIP, substantiating the objective truth that concern for the flourishing of the socialist nation can in no way run counter to concern for the development of cooperation and solidarity among socialist countries inasmuch as solidarity and cooperation among socialist countries cannot oppose the development of nations and independent national states, as these two aspects are in a close dialectical unity and have an impact on each other.

The main merit of Romania and her president -- starting from the unbreakable connection between accomplishing the tasks on the domestic and international level -- is to highlight the truth that the more a socialist country demonstrates by her deeds the capacity of socialism to solve the demands of the socialist society in a better way, and to ensure that the nation flourishes and is raised to new heights of civilization, the more that country contributes to enriching the general experience of building the new system, and the more the attractive power of socialism grows.

While unflinchingly campaigning for the broad development of ties of close friendship, solidarity and many-sided cooperation with all the countries that are building socialism and communism, for the consolidation of the unity of action of socialist countries, for the cohesion of all forces promoting peace and social progress, the RCP and our state have nurtured the firm belief that such a course has been in full accordance with the major interests of the Romanian people as well as of all peoples committed to building the new system, since their close cooperation and unity are decisive for the revolutionary process as a whole, for the strengthening of the anti-imperialist front, the prevention of a devastating conflagration and the guaranteeing of lasting peace in the world, as well as the prosperity of all mankind.

CEAUSESCU DEPARTS FOR SOVIET UNION 4 JUNE

AU040702 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0558 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/6/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, left on Monday morning for Moscow to pay a working visit to the Soviet Union upon the invitation of the CC of the CPSU and of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Further Reportage

For further reportage on the visit by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the Soviet Union and his meetings with Konstantin Chernenko and other Soviet officials, please see the Eastern Europe section of the 4 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RCP APPROVES CEMA DELEGATION, TOGO VISIT RESULTS

AU011803 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/6/1984 -- On Friday, June 1, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

During the meeting the composition was approved of the Romanian delegation that will take part in the economic summit of the countries in the membership of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance due in Moscow in mid June. The Executive Political Committee also debated and approved the viewpoint of the Romanian delegation to the 38th special CMEA session. The Executive Political Committee expressed the conviction that the economic summit, the understandings to be reached would contribute to the improvement of cooperation within the CMEA in the interest of each country's socio-economic development, of successfully building the new system, of enhancing the might and prestige of socialism worldwide.

Next, Nicolae Ceausescu informed the meeting about the visit General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding president of the Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais, president of the Togolese Republic, paid to Romania over May 22-25.

The Executive Political Committee unanimously approved of the results of the visit, of the talks conducted between the two leaders, assessing that the joint declaration, the other documents covenanted were a substantial contribution to the expansion of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Togo, served the two peoples' interests the policy of peace, detente, national independence and cooperation among nations.

The special significance was stressed of the decisions made by the two presidents on a more dynamic development of the Romanian-Togolese collaboration in the political, economic, technical-scientific and sociocultural domains, of cooperation in production, as well as on the diversification of commercial exchanges, assessing that they were to the mutual advantage of the two countries and peoples, benefiting their free and independence development on the road of socioeconomic progress.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of President Nicolae Ceausescu's position during the exchange of views relating to the major problems of current international life, with emphasis on the need to strengthen peoples' cooperation and rally their efforts just as the advanced forces everywhere in the struggle for preventing the deterioration of the international situation and the course towards confrontation and war, for promoting a policy of detente and collaboration, of respect for national independence and peace. Espousing the assessment that the halting of the arms race and the passage to tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, are the fundamental problems of our days, the Executive Political Committee pointed to the fact that the talks focused on the necessity to do everything possible to reach appropriate understandings regarding the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles and of any other nuclear weapons from Europe. The significance was also highlighted the two presidents, Nicolae Ceausescu and Gnassingbe Eyadema, attached to the African peoples' struggle for the abolition of imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies, of racism and apartheid policies, for the political, negotiated settlement of differences and states of tension in Africa and in all the other parts of the world, for Namibia's undelayed access to independence.

The Executive Political Committee showed that during the talks Romania's and Togo's wish had been reiterated to intensify their collaboration in the world arena, within the U.N. and other international bodies, the Group of 77 and the Nonaligned Movement with a view to enhancing their contribution to a just, democratic resolution of the major international issues, to the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, to the promotion of peace, security and cooperation among nations.

The Executive Political Committee unanimously approved the documents and understandings covenanted during the visit.

DASCALESCU RECEIVES PRC BANK PRESIDENT 29 MAY

AU291841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/5/1984 -- On Thursday, May 29, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received Jin Deqin, president of the Bank of China.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the fine relations between Romania and the People's Republic of China, as well as on the decisive role summit meetings and talks play in the continuous development and deepening of those relations.

Views were also exchanged on the amplification of long-term economic cooperation, the expansion and diversification of trade, as well as on cooperation between the two countries' financial-banking institutions.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Eremia, president of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade. Also present was Kang Jimin, charge d'affaires ad interim of People's China in Bucharest.

YUGOSLAV MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU291840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/5/1984 -- A Yugoslav military delegation led by Col. Gen. Milan Daljevic, assistant federal secretary of national defence of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, arrived in Bucharest on May 29, for a visit in Romania to exchang experience with the higher Political Council of the Romanian Army.

Upon arrival, the delegation were welcomed by Lt. Gen. Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defence, secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Army, by generals and senior officers.

Exchanges Experiences

LD302022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, May 30 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Romanian military talks will be useful for exchanging experiences in certain fields of activities of the two neighbouring countries' armies, it was stated here yesterday, Tuesday, on the occasion of the visit to Romania by a Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) delegation.

The JNA delegation, headed by Colonel-General Milan Daljevic, the Yugoslav assistant federal secretary for national defence, yesterday, had talks with Colonel-General Ilie Ceausescu, Romanian deputy minister of national defence and secretary of the Supreme Political Army Council.

Today, the Yugoslav delegation left for Constanta, where it will tour the newly-opened Danube-Black Sea Canal which was, in large part, excavated by the Romanian Army.

Returns Home

AU021945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/6/1984 -- The Yugoslav military delegation led by Colonel-General Milan Daljevic, assistant federal secretary for national defence of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the political-juridical department, left Bucharest on June 2 after paying a visit to Romania (May 29-June 2) to exchange experience with the Higher Political Council of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Yugoslav military delegation were received by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and by Colonel-General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence of Romania.

The guests conducted talks at the headquarters of the Higher Political Council of the Army as well as of the Constanta County RCP committee. They also visited military units and learning institutes as well as economic units and tourist spots.

The delegation was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Lieutenant-General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defence and secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Army, by generals and senior officers.

MARKOVIC RETURNS FROM PRC, JAPAN VISITS 27 MAY

AU301333 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 May 84 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who led a delegation of the League of Communists visiting China and Japan, arrived in Belgrade today.

During an official and friendly visit to China and talks with the CPC lasting several days, Draglosav Markovic had talks with the highest party and state leaders on further strengthening bilateral relations, trends in the international communist and workers movement, and on other issues of common interest.

During its visit to Tokyo, the LCY delegation met and exchanged views with leaders of the Japanese Communist Party and the Socialist Party.

At Belgrade airport, Dragoslav Markovic and members of the delegation were welcomed by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and others.

KRAJINA RETURNS FROM DPRK, PRC VISITS 2 JUNE

LD040408 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1636 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- Borislav Krajina, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for justice and organization of the federal administration, returned today from official and friendly visits to the DPRK and the People's Republic of China.

In the DPRK, where the fifth session of the two friendly countries' Consultative Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Issues was held from 21-25 May, he signed, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council, a protocol which envisages further expansion of economic cooperation.

In the People's Republic of China he had talks on the further promotion and expansion of cooperation in the field of justice.

BANKING TALKS WITH PRC BEGIN IN BELGRADE

LD011744 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1308 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, Jun 1 (TANJUG) -- Representatives of the National Bank of Yugoslavia and of the Chinese Bank, headed by its President Jin Deqin, met together here today, Friday. They concentrated on the forms of present and future cooperation between the two countries' banks and other financial institutions.

The delegation of the Chinese Bank, China's biggest commercial bank authorized for transactions with foreign countries, arrived here at the invitation of Radavan Matic, governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia. The visiting Chinese bankers will have meetings also with representatives of Yugoslavia's biggest authorized banks and of the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation. They will consider concrete forms of cooperation and financial support to the construction of certain projects, joint marketing in third countries, promotion of commodity trade, and technological cooperation between the two countries.

DEFENSE SECRETARY MAMULA'S U.S. VISIT, TALKS

AU301147 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 May 84 p 6

[Text] New York -- A delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army led by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, has ended a working visit to the United States. The visit passed in a friendly atmosphere, in the spirit of relations that exist between the two countries.

Adm Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, was received by U.S. Vice President George Bush. On that occasion talks were held on Yugoslav-American cooperation and questions of mutual interest. The Yugoslav People's Army delegation also held long talks with Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, and with his associates on the further development of interarmy cooperation. The delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army also visited several units and institutions of the American Armed Forces.

VOJVODINA DELEGATION'S COOPERATION TALKS IN USSR

LD030440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- A delegation from the Vojvodina Executive Council, led by President Zivan Marelj, returned to Yugoslavia today after a 6-day visit to Krasnodar Kray in the Soviet Union.

As was stated, the talks contributed to further developing friendly cooperation between the two regions within the framework of Yugoslav-Soviet relations. Some concrete agreements in all fields of cooperation, particularly in economic relations, were also reached. The Vojvodina delegation visited several agricultural areas where it was informed of collective and state production results and difficulties. It also visited a number of factories in Krasnodar Kray. The visit to the Timoshev region was of particular significance since Yugoslav organizations will also participate in the construction of a large agricultural complex. Some of the work will be done by the Dunav-Tisa-Dunav self-managing organization of associated labor and, with regard to experience in agricultural and food production, some other Vojvodina collectives are expected to be included in this project. The agricultural development of and scientific cooperation between the two regions were also discussed.

Zivan Marelj, president of the Provincial Executive Council, was received in Moscow by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. They talked about the promotion and expansion of economic cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia with Vojvodina as its integral part. The Vojvodina delegation was also received by Gennadiy Zhuravlev, first deputy minister for foreign trade of the USSR. A high degree of accordance was reached on the eve of the signing of an agreement on trade between the two countries for the next 5 years.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH CSSR ON STROUGAL VISIT

AU301301 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 May 84 p 6

["Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Communique"]

[Text] Belgrade, 24 May (CTK) -- A joint communique was issued at the end of the official friendly visit by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to the SFRY, which states:

At the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal paid an official friendly visit to the SFRY on 21-24 May 1984.

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal was received by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. In a cordial and friendly talk they discussed the further expansion of relations and cooperation between the two socialist countries, and they exchanged views on the most important issues of the current international situation.

During the meeting of Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier, with Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the two representatives informed one another about topical issues concerning the social development of the two countries, as well as about the situation in the communist and workers movement in the world.

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal paid a visit to the J. Broz Tito memorial and laid a wreath on his grave. He paid a visit to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. During the course of talks with the presidents of the Executive Councils and other representatives of these republics, he exchanged views on the further expansion of relations and the deepening of cooperation.

The talks of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal with Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, in a spirit of mutual trust and understanding. On this occasion, the two representatives informed one another about the results achieve development of the CSSR and the SFRY. They assessed the state of the development of bilateral relations and cooperation and the possibilities to further deepen them. They exchanged views on the most important issues of international relations.

From the Czechoslovak side, the talks were attended by Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Jindrich Rehorek, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Jaromir Zak, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee department; Alois Hloch, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade; and Bohumil Simacek, CSSR ambassador to the SFRY.

From the Yugoslav side, the talks were attended by Rade Pavlovic, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Committee, president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, and chairman of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Metodi Milevski, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade; and Trajko Lipovski, SFRY ambassador to the CSSR.

The two sides expressed satisfaction over the successful development of bilateral cooperation, which is being realized in the spirit of traditional friendship in all spheres in accordance with the principles of respecting independence, equality, sovereignty, and noninterference. In the spirit the two sides expressed their determination to continue to strengthen and expand friendly relations and bilaterally advantageous cooperation while respecting and recognizing the two countries' own paths of internal development and their international positions.

The importance of meetings and talks between the two countries' highest representatives for the development of relations and successful cooperation was stressed. The meetings between Presidents Husak and Tito, as well as the recent meeting between President Gustav Husak and Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, in Prague, are a particular contribution to the successful development of friendly relations.

The importance of the cooperation between republics and autonomous provinces, cities, institutes, and economic organizations was positively assessed, and a bilateral interest was expressed in the further development and deepening of these contacts and cooperation. When assessing the previous results of economic cooperation, the two premiers noted with satisfaction that despite unfavorable external influences, one is succeeding in fulfilling the fundamental directions of the long-term trade agreement for the 1981-85 period, and that all prerequisites exist for exceeding it. The CSSR and the SFRY have become important economic partners.

The premiers noted that long-term agreements are an important factor for stabilizing bilateral Czechoslovak-Yugoslav economic relations.

The two sides will expend efforts for this form of cooperation to also continue developing in the future. Particular attention was devoted to the development of higher forms of production cooperation, especially of cooperation and specialization, and the necessity for the joint appearances [vystupovani] on third markets.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the previous results of scientific-technical cooperation, which is based on a long-term program, and emphasized interest in its further intensive development and expansion. Positively assessed were the results of the activity of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation which, in addition to resolving and ensuring the run-of-the-mill tasks, has particularly concentrated its attention on the preparation of forming relations of the two economies for the upcoming period. They agreed that the mixed committee will begin working out the main directions of economic cooperation between the CSSR and the SFRY for the period following 1985.

The need was expressed for further developing bilateral relations and cooperation in the sphere of culture, education, science, health, and the information media in the spirit of the traditional friendly relations and in the interest of reinforcing them.

The two premiers expressed profound concern over the present complex international situation and its dangerous development, which threatens peace and security in the world. The new round of the arms buildup constitutes a dangerous stage of development on the European Continent with all the catastrophic consequences that it could have for mankind and life on earth.

Lubomir Strougal and Milka Planinc paid exceptional attention to the contribution made by the CSSR and the SFRY to the struggle for strengthening peace, halting the feverish arms buildup, going over to disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, returning to the policy of detente, and developing international cooperation. This requires engagement by all states when it comes to resolving the key issues of the present, and to efforts aimed at eliminating the danger of war. They favored the adoption of urgent and concrete measures to achieve this objective.

The two sides expressed profound concern over the unfavorable development of the situation in Europe. In this connection, they emphasized the great importance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

They urge all participating states through joint efforts and as soon as possible to to achieve results that would enable going over to the second stage of the conference, and adopting concrete measures for disarmament in Europe.

They believe that creating zones of cooperation free of nuclear weapons would contribute to the general process of the relaxation of tension and disarmament.

They expressed concern over the prolonged crisis in the Middle East and stated that only a comprehensive and just solution of problems in that region can ensure lasting peace. This requires respecting the rights of the Palestinian people -- headed by the PLO as the establishment of their own state, as well as the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories.

The two representatives favor halting the hostilities and ending the conflict between Iran and Iraq, and they support all initiatives aimed at resolving problems existing between those two countries through political means. When assessing the situation on the African Continent, the two premiers expressed the conviction that a lasting and just solution of the conflict situation in southern Africa can be achieved on the basis of a systematic liquidation of all vestiges of colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, and racism. They fully support the just struggle of the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and they demand as immediate granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of the appropriate UN decisions, particularly of the UN Security Council's Resolution No 435. The two premiers expressed the full support for the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean fighting for independent development. They expressed appreciation for the efforts of the Contadora Group for a peaceful solution of the crisis situation in Central America.

The premiers noted that an unfavorable international economic situation continues and that the problems accompanying international economic relations require an immediate adoption of effective measures aimed at creating new economic relations among sovereign states, which would become a just and democratic foundation for resolving topical economic problems in the world. In accordance with that, they stressed the need for opening global talks on the basis of the UN resolutions.

They appreciate the important role played in the current aggravated international situation by the UN in solving topical international problems and in developing international cooperation. They will continue to strive for enhancing its effectiveness in the interest of strengthening peace and international security in harmony with the principles contained in its charter.

The CSSR premier and president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council stressed the important positive role played in international relations by the Nonaligned Movement as an important and active factor in the struggle to reduce international tension, reinforce peace and security, create conditions for a change in international economic relations, and strengthen international cooperation on an equal footing. They expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks which were held in a friendly atmopshere of mutual understanding. They expressed the conviction that the visit by the CSSR premier to the SFRY will contribute to the further expansion of relations and cooperation between the two friendly socialist countries.

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal invited Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, to pay a visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

PZPR PLENUM AIMS AT GRASSROOTS SOCIAL CONSENSUS

LD012022 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Excerpts] A 2-day open working plenum of the PZPR Central Committee begins in Lodz tomorrow. In connection with this important event in the process of the consolidation of the Polish party, here is a commentary by Zrnka Novak:

[Novak] Tomorrow's working plenum of the PZPR Central Committee is an exceptional event not only within the national framework of the gradual consolidation of Polish society, but also in international terms, because it signifies what is today a fairly isolated step in the entire practice of communist and workers parties. Under the specific conditions of the Polish social conflict, an open working plenum in which it is expected that 800 delegates will participate, half of whom do not belong to the organized Polish party, signifies a bold step toward grassroots social consensus, because the crisis that followed the workers unrest on the Baltic in 1980 was in fact, essentially an attempt to bring about a split in the Polish working class. (?Although) this attempt to cause a split was statistically measured by the number of discarded workers cards among the membership of the PZPR, its most serious consequences were recorded in the work process itself and in production.

However, the persistence with which the PZPR has for the past year and a half pursued the consolidation of its own ranks, since the suspension of martial law, the revival of confidence, the return of individual party members who at a moment of personal or social crisis discarded their party membership, and the persistence with which efforts were made to realize in the long-term the agreed conclusions of the extraordinary ninth congress, sometimes going against the ideas of the rest of the community of socialist countries, have yielded positive results that are most highly evaluated among the workers themselves. The new trade unions have also gradually come to life, although in the early phases not only former members of Solidarity but also party members showed resistance to them.

However, for the next stage of overcoming the crisis, consensus in the Polish working class itself is essential, since economic reform, which demands sacrifice, naturally hits the workers themselves hardest. It can in fact only be carried out with their active participation. That is why the 2-day working plenum of the Central Committee, which will certainly not be lacking in criticism and sincerity, hopes to achieve the goal of greater participation of workers, not only in the next phase of overcoming difficulties, but also in government at various levels of society -- in the forthcoming elections for people's committees and in new impetus for the activity of existing self-managing organs. It should certainly be said that Polish workers, just as in other environments in the world, are more realistic in their assessment of what can be achieved and more patient than other sectors of the population. This is also true of their expectation of concrete results from the forthcoming working plenum of the PZPR.

LCY DELEGATION'S TALKS IN MADRID SUMMARIZED

LD011426 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1123 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Madrid, Jun 1 (TANJUG) -- The talks a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, LCY, had over the last several days in Madrid with representatives of the Spanish Communist Party, PCE, and the Spanish Socialist Party, PSOE, which were completed today, Friday, focused on further promoting their cooperation.

The PCE and PSOE representatives informed the guests from Yugoslavia on principal goals of the Spanish left. Although the PCE and the PSOE do not have the same approaches, their goals are the same -- to strengthen the democratic order in the country and to overcome social-economic difficulties.

In discussing international subjects, the LCY delegation stressed the importance of the struggle for peace, disarmament, and strengthening of democratic forces in the world, the views which are also shared by the PCE and the PSOE.

LCY Central Committee Presidency member Milan Kucan headed the Yugoslav delegation in the talks, which PCE President Dolores Ibarruri and General Secretary Gerardo Iglesias and PSOE Federal Committee member Manuel Chaves headed their respective parties' delegations in the talks.

LCY'S MARKOVIC GREETS NEW FINNISH CP CHAIRMAN

AU011345 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 84 p 2

[Text] Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent cordial greetings and best wishes to Arvo Aalto, chairman of the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party, on the occasion of the latter's election to this post. The greetings message expresses the conviction that the relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Finnish Communist Party will continue to strengthen and develop in the interest of friendship between the peoples of the two countries, peace, social progress, and socialism in the world.

EGYPTIAN NAVAL COMMANDER CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

NC032127 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jun (MENA) -- Egyptian Naval Forces Commander Vice Admiral 'Ala Tawfiq Jad left here today at the conclusion of a week-long official visit to Yugoslavia. While in Yugoslavia Vice Admiral Jad inspected several naval units and bases. He also met with Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and discussed with him possibilities for promoting military cooperation between the two countries.

FINANCE SECRETARY REVIEWS ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD030454 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1306 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance, today warned that the international debt crisis should be of common concern to both the debtors and the creditors. Speaking at the 26th congress of bank and foreign currency dealers, Vlado Klemencic emphasized that interest rates, which have been rising recently can seriously jeopardize efforts made by many countries to consolidate their foriegn debts. We advocate such solutions to the interest rate problem which in the future would secure normal access for developing countries to international financial markets, he added.

Turning his attention to the problem facing Yugoslavia of paying off its foreign debts, Klemencic stressed that a substantial part of our work is aimed at a gradual reduction in our foreign indebtedness. He estimated that from 1985 onward our foreign indebtedness will start falling, so that after several years it would be brought down to a tolerable level. For 2 years now the volume of Yugoslavia's borrowing abroad has been smaller than the annual rate of foreign debt repayment, but because of high interest rates the total debt volume is still increasing. According to him, the time is ripe for Yugoslav banks and otherwork organizations to be allowed normal access to international financial markets.

Vlado Klemencic devoted most of his report to efforts made by Yugoslavia to implement the program of economic stabilization. He acquainted the bankers and dealers with the successes achieved as well as with difficulties facing us in this field. Klemencic pointed out that this year economic trends in our country have been more favorable than last year. He provided a series of figures that confirm that the Yugoslav economy and our society on the whole have to a considerable extent adapted to different conditions of development.

Drawing attention to the fact that in the first 4 months of this year industrial production increased by 4.3 percent compared with the same period last year, Klemencic stressed that this year exports are also rising more rapidly. He stated that for the period up to 24 May, that is for almost 5 months, total exports rose by 8 percent compared with the same period last year. Exports to the convertible currency area increased by 17 percent while the value of exports to the markets of Western industrialized, developed countries even rose by 30 percent. Reminding those present that in 1979 Yugoslav exports of goods to the convertible currency area covered about half of its imports from the same area, Klemencic said that this year the coverage of imports from convertible currency countries by exports of goods to the markets of these countries was 91 percent.

Vlado Klemencic was quite frank about the difficulties which Yugoslavia has experienced and which accompany the positive achievements in production, exports, and creation of foreign currency reserves. According to him, there is still pressure to increase prices. Some work organizations continue to distribute unearned income, that is, the income not earned through work. For several years now the productivity situation has not been satisfactory and the problem of youth employment has worsened.

OIL, OIL DERIVATIVE PRICES INCREASE ANNOUNCED

LD012304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2133 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Announcement by the General Association of Organizations of the Oil Economy of Yugoslavia in Connection With the Decision of the Federal Executive Council Concerning the Way the Prices of Oil and Oil Derivatives Are To Be Decided and the Change in the Oil Production Costs and Retail Prices of Oil Derivatives" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- The program concerning the abolition of frozen prices envisages that the prices of oil and oil derivatives will be arrived at by special decision. The setting of prices for oil and oil derivatives must proceed from the fact that it concerns an operation that greatly depends on imports and that the oil economy cannot influence the basic reasons that cause price increases. In order to achieve these aims, it is indispensable to determine the basic principles guiding the coordination of prices of oil derivatives with the movement of prices of imported oil.

In recent years, imported oil has become considerably more expensive because of changes in world prices as well as changes in the dinar's rate of exchange. However, prices of oil derivatives were formed as a rule, by the decisions of the Federal Executive Council and always with considerable delay, which led to an accumulation of problems in the oil economy.

Uncovered losses, high differences in the rates of exchange, debts by trade organizations, and other material problems seriously endangered the liquidity of the oil economy. This was also the main reason for losses that, according to the final accounts for 1981, amounted to 16.8 billion dinars; 9.7 billion dinars in 1982, and 16.9 billion dinars last year.

In order to eliminate the accumulated material problems, it was necessary to change the present way in which the prices of oil derivatives were set and to introduce a new way of coordinating the prices of oil derivatives, subject to the movement of world prices of oil and the dinar's rate of exchange.

As a result of this economic situation, the oil economy has decided, on the basis of the decision of the Federal Executive Council, on the way to decide the prices of oil and oil derivatives, to increase the prices of its products.

Thus, the retail price of the 86-octane petrol will be 81.50 dinars as of today, which means an increase of 19.85 percent; 98-octane petrol will be 85.50 dinars, an increase of 20.42 percent.

The retail price of heating oil for domestic use will be 46.50 dinars, an increase of 29.17 percent; masut will be 30-38 dinars per kilogram, an increase of 36.86 percent.

Diesel fuel D-1 will cost 63.80 dinars per liter; D-2, 63.50; and D-3, 62.90 dinars per liter. Aviation fuel will cost 59.15 dinars per liter, an increase of 14.55 percent.

TVORBA ARTICLE ON BOURGEOIS POLITICIAN BENES

AU031803 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 27 May on page 4 carries a 1,000-word report from Prague dated 26 May by its permanent correspondent S. Djukic, on the 100th birthday of Dr Eduard Benes being observed in Prague. Benes succeeded Tomas Masarky as president of the Czechoslovak Republic on the eve of World War II and the period immediately following it. Djukic reports that the party weekly TVORBA carries a lengthy article by Frantisek Hain, which he descirbes as "critical, but with respect" for Benes' personality. Djukic cites the TVORBA article which "presents Benes as the most significant bourgeois politician in Czechoslovakia," who "was not favorably inclined toward Communists in the USSR," but who was also an "experienced and realistic politician" and during and after the war "'had to change some of his views,' to respect the liberating role of the USSR and the disposition of the Czechoslovak people."

Djukic then gives a brief review of events in Czechoslovakia immediately after the war, the 1948 "'counterrevolutionary attempts,'" and Benes' accepting Klement Gottwald's new government, noting that "although one does not say to directly, the greatest recognition is being granted to the democratic behavior of Eduard Benes." He cites the author of the article who "presents Benes as a man who 'did not opt for irresponsible political hazards' to which he was 'pushed by many of his friends in the West and in the country'" and "stresses that Benes later became 'an object of coarse and vile political and personal attacks and campaigns from the West and by the defeated domestic reaction.'" When Benes died in 1948, Djukic cites TVORBA's conclusion, "with him has departed the most authoritative political and ideological representative of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie, 'a man who by his indisputable positive deeds and tragic errors has left an impact on the Czechoslovak state and society.'"

Djukic notes in conclusion that "the article in TVORBA attracts attention all the more because the personalities of Masaryk and Benes are rarely mentioned here. Even when this is done, a distinction is made in Benes' favor." Tomas Masaryk, Djukic recalls, was recently mentioned by the weekly TRIBUNA which, marking the 65th anniversary of Czechoslovak Republic, accused "bourgeois historigraphy and propaganda of 'attaching too great an importance' to Western allies and at that time prominent political representatives of Czechoslovakia: 'In that way, "Masarykism" is revived and our alliance with the USSR diminished,' TRIBUNA wrote, pointing out that at the founding of the Czechoslovak Republic in 1918, the decisive role had been played by the October Revolution."